FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OAS DEBATE CONTINUES ON PEACE, ECONOMIC ISSUES

Sepulveda Supports Argentina

FL130340 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0440 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 11 Nov, (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today reiterated in this city Mexico's full support for Argentina in the conflict it has with the UK on the sovereignity of the Malvinas Islands.

While participating in the OAS plenary session meeting since [10 November], the Mexican foreign secretary underscored that his country repudiates all anachronic vestiges of colonialism that considers our countries as lands of conquest.

Sepulveda Amor said that Mexico once more expresses its resolute support for the sovereign rights of the Argentine nation over the Malvinas Islands and the maritime zone surrounding them. [passage omitted]

The diplomat reaffirmed basic Mexican foreign policy by saying that a fair solution to this old controversy will only be found through political means and he urged the parties to seriously commit themselves in getting involved in a negotiation process that will ensure peace in the region. [passage omitted]

Sepulveda on 'Disinformation'

FL131412 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0425 13 Nov 86

[By Correspondent Carlos Lara Espinosa]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 12 November (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has said no one has the right to take actions modifying foreign political regimes or imposing models that are characteristically or exclusively democratic or any other government system.

Upon presenting Mexico's position at the OAS General Assembly Meeting, Sepulveda Amor said several Latin American and Caribbean countries have experienced unjust actions of disinformation promoted from abroad to distort, generally for condemnable political purposes, events and reality.

This violates codes of conduct and basic ethical and legal principles as well as offending national sentiment, he added.

Such actions awaken the reaffirmation of solidarity and national identity and create a generalized repudiation of manipulation, Sepulveda Amor said. [passage omitted]

The foreign secretary said we aspire for world solutions which are genuine and respond to the legitimate interests and historical experiences of the Central American peoples, always within the strictest spirit of equality and non-intervention so that the essential rights and interests of everyone are rigorously respected.

The security of the area and the normalization of relations among the countries in conflict can only be achieved through an adequate balance that preserves harmony and dignity, Sepulveda Amor stressed. [passage omitted] In reference to the foreign debt, the foreign secretary said that to reach a satisfactory arrangement, it is necessary to approach it in a comprehensive manner and focus on the structural factors of the current imbalance, especially preventing the brisk fluctuations of exchange rates and implementing monetary and fiscal policies that reduce interest rates and debt servicing.

Sepulveda Amor also said Mexico agrees with Latin American countries on the urgent need to increase reciprocal exchange of merchandise and coordinate purchasing, particularly at the governmental level. [passage omitted]

In reference to trade, the Mexican secretary said from 1984 to 1985 Latin American export values were reduced by 6.5 percent due to the constant fall of raw material prices. In Mexico's case, said Sepulveda Amor, the reduction of oil prices caused a 6 percent reduction in the total production of goods and services in 1986 and Mexico subsequently lost a third of its export income.

Sepulveda Amor said financial fluctuations during the last 4 years have created a discouraging panorama. Transfer of real resources from Latin America to industrialized countries has exceeded $100 billion, he said, which is close to 4 percent of the GNP.

The Mexican official added that this net export of resources is not compatible with the investment needs required for development and its principal source is the imbalance of the world economic system.

Because of this, Sepulveda Amor demanded the dismantling of protectionist barriers imposed by industrialized nations, eliminating the practices of discrimination and quality degrees (graduacion) that affect our export products, and renewing the influx of new resources to Latin America. [passage omitted]

The secretary took the opportunity to reiterate Mexico's total support of Argentina's just efforts to recover the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands and he condemned Great Britain's unilateral decisions while simultaneously calling for the two countries to reach a peaceful solution to the conflict. [passage omitted]

Finally, Sepulveda Amor warned that Mexico remains firm in its commitment to dialogue and inter-American cooperation to strengthen our organization on the basis of equality, respect, and justice.

Madrigal Views Contadora

PA131916 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has said that the Contadora Group does not have any new plan to reactivate its peace efforts in the region.

During the OAS General Assembly, the eight member-countries of the Contadora and Support Groups reiterated their desire to continue mediating in the area conflict. They believe that no limits should be imposed on their efforts.

However, Madrigal Nieto was very clear in saying that Contadora does not seem to have any plan to replace the 21-point plan [not further identified], or a formula for a dialogue that will effectively lead to the definitive solution of the conflict.

Once again, Madrigal Nieto said that our country continues to support the mediation efforts of the Contadora Group, although he reiterated that the attitude adopted by Nicaragua represents a harsh blow to the Contadora peace initiative.

Madrigal Nieto said that our country will not attend any meeting of the Contadora Group, but that it will support any efforts leading to effective and real dialogue.

The Contadora and Support Groups will meet again in Rio de Janeiro on 16 December. A possible solution to the conflict could emerge from that meeting, although there are no alternatives apparent that would make this possible, Madrigal said.

The general attitude of the Latin American OAS member-countries is that of support for the Nicaraguan regime, but this attitude has been changing, according to Madrigal.

Madrigal said that the OAS member-countries were very surprised to learn about the serious economic problems in Nicaragua, and that they viewed negatively last week's military parade organized by the EPS reserve forces. Madrigal added that after the OAS member-countries saw the military air and land power displayed during the parade, they expressed their concern over the Sandinists' arms buildup, a situation that places the rest of the area countries at a disadvantage.

MLN Censures Nicaragua

PA131437 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 12 Nov 86 p 6

[Text] Mario Sandoval Alarcon, secretary general of the National Liberation Movement (MLN) has proposed the 16th General Assembly of the OAS "issue a resolution condemning the Sandinist-communist government of Nicaragua because that country is supporting training, fomenting and expanding subversion in Central America, threatening peace and security in the Americas and constantly violating human rights."

In a note sent yesterday to OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares, Sandoval Alarcon said that he was "availing himself of the meeting being held in Guatemala City to discuss topics of varying degrees of importance that affect the nations forming part of the Americas, such as those having to do with the arms buildup and the subversive movements, particularly in Central America, which endanger the survival of said democratic states."

He adds: "It is no secret to any Central American that ever since the Sandinist-communist government was established in Nicaragua, subversive movements have been encouraged in the area.

"Nicaragua seeks to control the area through violent means and impose a communist doctrine on the rest of the Central American countries. This is a threat to the peace and security of the Americas."

He then points out: "The Governments of El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras some time ago stated before international organizations such as the United Nations and the OAS that the Nicaraguan Government is constantly threatening the security in the area. From its territory, Nicaragua is fomenting and supporting communist subversion and violating human rights, without any organization having implemented any sanctions against it."

He added that "the Contadora Group was created to discuss the conflicts in the Central American area, but this organization has shown it is inefficient and very similar to the 'active neutrality' advocated by the Guatemalan Government."

The MLN secretary general concludes by saying that "the OAS is the organization entrusted with safeguarding peace and security, and therefore I present this proposal to be included in the agenda, discussed, and approved."

Saldivar Meets Cerezo

PY130229 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 Nov 86 p 13

[Excerpt] Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar has been received in a special audience by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, to whom he presented his respects and delivered a letter from Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner. Saldivar talked mainly about bilateral affairs, and about some aspects of the subjects discussed at the OAS Assembly meeting in that country.

Minister Saldivar heads the official Paraguayan delegation our government has sent to the annual OAS meeting. The meeting with President Cerezo, which was held in the Guatemalan Government House, lasted more than half an hour. The Paraguayan foreign minister delivered presents sent by General Stroessner to President Cerezo. The presents were typical Paraguayan handicraft.

Foreign Ministry sources have revealed that Cerezo and Saldivar talked about the Central American problem, the Paraguayan Government's opinion regarding this subject, relations with Guatemala, and other matters of interest pertaining to the Central American region. Guatemalan sources have said that Saldivar was the first visiting foreign minister to hold a private meeting with President Cerezo. [passage omitted]

Acevedo on Rebel Dialogue

PA131407 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0038 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Nov (DPA) -- "We are still intent on incorporating the armed rebels into the democratic process through a serious, sincere, and nontactical dialogue which will permit peaceful and realistic solutions," Ricardo Acevedo Peralta stated today in his address to the 16th OAS General Assembly session being held in this city.

Acevedo said that the Salvadoran Government wants to promote a political opening for the participation of the guerrillas in the democratic system and is fully disposed to and flexible in adopting the agreements and measures conducive to that end.

He added that the Salvadoran Government continues to view dialogue as "the mechanism of understanding that will permit a national reconciliation through the rational exchange of views." However, Acevedo said that it will be fruitful only if said groups (the guerrillas) abandon the use of violence to try to seize power and accept the principles of liberty and democracy." [quotation mark as received]

The Salvadoran foreign minister stated in his speech that the progress and advancements achieved by his government in human rights over the past years "are clear, broad, and unquestionably recognized." Acevedo cited paragraphs of the report on human rights in El Salvador by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights which noted that "there has been important progress in aspects of observation of human rights during the period covered in this report."

Regarding the Contadora process, Acevedo said that his country "believes and participates in Contadora, but that it should desist from unilateral actions that violate and contradict the principle of dialogue and that, while hindering it, "seek to bilaterally resolve the differences." He added that El Salvador views the "act for peace and cooperation in Central America" as the "sole, final, irreplaceable, and guaranteeable" instrument.

The Salvadoran foreign minister also declared that his country believes in the Central American parliament, which it views as a forum that can eventually aid the process of verification and control of the commitments acquired, be it by virtue of the Contadora Act or human rights issues, and can eventually "also become a qualified and legitimate multilateral guarantor of dialogue and subregional conciliation."

Acevedo gave a lengthy report on the socioeconomic and cultural consequences of the earthquake that hit the Salvadoran capital last 10 October, stating that the losses, according to preliminary estimates, total more than $2 billion and that approximately 200,000 people were left homeless.

Finally, Acevedo expressed appreciation on behalf of his country for the aid and cooperation offered to El Salvador during the earthquake tragedy.

ALFONSIN REPEATS CALL FOR FALKLANDS DIALOGUE

Predicts Islands' Return

PY151359 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1217 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Nov (DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin last night asserted that in the end Argentina will succeed in bringing Great Britain to the negotiation table to discuss the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. He stated that the archipelago will be returned to the Argentines "by rights."

In another part of his speech, he said that there is a possibility of an agreement with the General Confederation of Labor "in order to draft a law favoring the labor sector." He also stated that the description of the National Nutrition Program (PAN) as "alms" is a "lie" and an "insult to the Argentine people."

Alfonsin was speaking at the inauguration of a new medical facility at the Fiorito Hospital in Avellaneda, where he also congratulated the nurses for their "loving care, unselfishness, and persistence" in carrying out their tasks. [passage omitted]

Regarding the dispute with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands, Alfonsin asserted that "in the end we will sit down to discuss this subject, and we will end up recovering our islands, which will be ours by rights, by the decision of the international community, and by the democratic vocation and will of the Argentine people." [passage omitted]

Alfonsin also said that yesterday he gave the BBC in London an interview in which he said that "the creation of a warlike climate appealing to xenophobia, chauvinism, or an absurd nationalism does not lead anywhere." He therefore called upon the British people to join "the dialogue being called for by Argentina, Latin America and, repeatedly, by the United Nations."

Alfonsin was accompanied on the grandstand by Buenos Aires Governor Alejandro Armendariz, Buenos Aires Health Minister Pascual Astigueta, and Avellaneda Mayor Raul Sagol.

Departs for U.S.

PY162145 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1336 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Nov (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin today stressed that in the United States he proposes to define "as precisely as possible" Argentina's position regarding specific national problems and those that "concern Latin America." He reiterated Argentina's decision to renew direct negotiations with Great Britain including the topic of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

In this respect, he recalled that the most recent vote at the United Nations favored Argentina's position, with the opposition of Great Britain and three countries that are within its sphere of influence. Moreover, "the British position also appears to have some support in Argentina, if one reads the newspapers.

"But, thank God," he said, "Argentina is the only country where this is happening. The press in general supports Argentina in its struggle to seek clarity in this process."

Alfonsin made these remarks at Ezeiza Airport just before departing at 1000 [1300 GMT] for the United States, where he has been invited to speak at several universities. He will also meet with President Ronald Reagan.

In the presence of the local media just before departing, Alfonsin transferred the presidency to Vice President Victor Martinez during a ceremony that was held at the Olivos residence.

"This is a very important trip," he stated. "I believe that Argentina is experiencing a worrisome situation in the South Atlantic. Therefore, we are going to outline our ideas. We are going to say that we are peaceful people, and we are going to explain our situation with the purpose of obtaining understanding and support for this Argentine demand, which is based on our rights and on justice."

He stressed that "it is also important that in the United States we define as precisely as possible Argentina's overall foreign policy.

"The academic field is very important in the United States," he said. "What is said there is immediately disseminated to all political sectors and to public opinion in general through the most important sector of the media. Thus, we believe that we are going there to express the Argentine people's thoughts about the problems that are burdening us."

Alfonsin said that he proposes to detail "the problems that are burdening Latin America and, in general, explain our viewpoint about the important world topics."

When commenting on recent remarks by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher after her 15 November meeting with President Reagan, Alfonsin reiterated that "we are always willing to talk, we have demanded dialogue, but of course, with an open agenda that includes sovereignty" over Malvinas.

"Our tasks in the world," he continued, "Argentina's diplomatic task, the task we have carried out in the international forums -- especially at the United Nations -- is linked to the need for dialogue."

He then recalled that "the UN recommendation, in accordance with Argentina's position, is that this dialogue should begin, but Great Britain does not want it that way."

Alfonsin highlighted the fact that Argentina's position had ample support during the recent UN session, and that "only four countries voted against that position: Great Britain, the Solomon Islands, Oman, and Belize.

"That," he said, "is all the support that Great Britain has, and, of course, there appears to be some support for the British position in Argentina, if one reads the newspapers."

Regarding Margaret Thatcher's insistence in excluding the topic of sovereignty from any eventual negotiations, Alfonsin stated that "no such perversity can deter us from our position. It must be viewed within the framework of internal processes in Great Britain."

U.S. ANTIDRUG UNIT DEPARTS FOR PANAMA 15 NOV

PY170143 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0227 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 15 Nov (EFE) -- The U.S. military unit that has been in Bolivia to help this country fight drug trafficking has left the country.

The 116 U.S. Army men, the 3 Black Hawk helicopters, and equipment and weapons that Washington sent on 15 July departed at 1700 GMT for their base in Panama on board a gigantic Galaxy airplane, which brought 6 UH-1H helicopters that have been loaned to the country to be used by the Bolivian forces in antidrug actions.

At Viru Viru International Airport, 900 km east of La Paz, Jeffrey Biggs, the minister counselor of the U.S. Government [title as received], stated that the Bolivian Government has now placed itself "at the vanguard of the war" against narcotics, and it has achieved "great respect" at the international level. He also termed as an "initiative without precedent" the operations that have been carried out in the country with the support of the White House. He said that during this operation, it was possible to dismantle 20 important laboratories, break up 23 drug transfer points, and paralyze much of the cocaine trafficking.

Biggs thanked the Bolivian Government for its participation in the antidrug fight, and he promised the support of the U.S. people and government for future operations in this sector.

U.S. Ambassador to La Paz Edward Rowell was not present at the farewell because he is participating in a conference on drugs in Washington, according to Biggs.

Raul Escobar, the general commander of the Bolivian Police, stated that his institution will carry out a "positive fight," with greater "effort and dedication" than before against the drug traffickers because as of now, all antidrug operations will be in the hands of the police. General Escobar and Bolivian Air Force (BAB) Commander in Chief Jorge Rodriguez expressed their gratitude for the cooperation given by the United States, and requested international support to continue with the fight against drug trafficking. The police chief then announced that four permanent bases have been established in the districts of Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Beni, and La Paz, from which the antidrug units will be deployed to the appropriate areas where coca leaves and cocaine are produced. Escobar indicated that the main base will be located in the tropical region of Chapare (Cochabamba), 403 km east of La Paz, because that is the main area where cocaine is produced.

Gen Rodriguez announced that 30 U.S. instructors will train the FAB's pilots in the use of the UH-1H helicopters, which will be used to transport special troops. He indicated that the training period will last for 30 days, during which Bolivian personnel will also receive training in repressing drug trafficking, from the cultivation of the leaf to the commercialization of the drug.

Bolivian Information Minister Herman Antelo said in the name of the government that although no drug traffickers have been arrested and no large quantity of drugs has been confiscated during the joint operations, the main objective of disrupting the "floating" population of the producing areas, and a large part of the trafficking network has been achieved.

Some U.S. soldiers have expressed satisfaction with the task they carried out in Bolivia, which they termed a "success," although they stated that "it was only the beginning."

The six Black Hawk helicopters, which carry artillery and infrared equipment, and the 170 men of the U.S Army Southern Command Brigade, under the command of General John Taylor, who arrived in Bolivia 4 months ago, returned today to their base in Panama.

This foreign military presence in the country caused a great uproar here, because while the government defended the presence of that unit to help in the antidrug fight, the political, labor, and intellectual opposition defined it as "interference."

Police Replace Drug Personnel

PY141613 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Through an order issued by its authorities, the Police General Command has decided to replace all personnel of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Directorate. This order complies with a congressional resolution requesting that all officials and personnel now assigned to drug control activities be replaced. The congressional request seeks to reformulate the drug control policy so it will be coherent and effective in the fight against drug trafficking.

The structural reorganization of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Directorate will permit a frontal offensive against drug trafficking, in line with one of the government's main concerns. The Police General Command resolution also states that after the departure of the U.S. personnel from the national territory, the police will proceed to restructure the activities against drug trafficking.

The order further indicates that those activities will be coordinated with the Bolivian Air Force, Army, and Navy, which will provide logistical support through creation of special commands, which will thus assume responsibility for all actions to be taken in the fight against drug trafficking.

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS ROLE IN RELAYING UK PROPOSAL

PY152133 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2023 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Nov (TELAM-ANSA) -- Fernando Mello Barreto, acting spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, this afternoon stated that Brazil has relayed to Argentina the proposal that it received from the United Kingdom on 7 November concerning the creation of a regional fishing zone in the South Atlantic. Mello Barreto pointed out that although Brazil does not acknowledge British sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, the Brazilian Government is studying the British proposal.

The spokesman went on to say that Brazil supports Argentina's rights to the Malvinas Islands and has been seeking a peaceful solution to the issue since 1833 asking the parties involved to come up with conciliatory proposals to deal with the conflict.

Mello Barreto concluded by saying that within the current phase of Brazilian-Argentine relations, which is marked by solidarity and cooperation, the Brazilian Government will not take up any position without first consulting and reaching an agreement with the Argentine Government.

Meanwhile, Brasilia diplomatic sources emphasized that Great Britain's proposal is aimed at reducing the tension with Argentina, which resulted from the former's decision to establish a 200-nautical-mile exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands.

The sources also said that London is still interested in finding a multilateral way to protect fishing resources in the area, and has launched a diplomatic offensive for this purpose.

According to the proposal delivered to Brazil, Great Britain, working within the framework of the proposal to preserve the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and cooperation, is extending its support for the Brazilian initiative submitted to the United Nations calling for the cooperation of all countries in order to strengthen peace in the South Atlantic.

MALUF CONCEDES SAO PAULO GOVERNOR'S RACE

PY162251 Paris AFP in Spanish 2227 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 16 Nov (AFP) -- The governing Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party seems to be winning in the majority of Brazil's 23 states, according to the vote count released tonight in Rio de Janeiro in the elections for Congress and governor held yesterday.

The slow vote count, which started last night in some electoral districts, continued today throughout the country and will continue for the next few days in the 23 states, two federal territories, and Brasilia. Throughout the country 69,003,396 persons turned out to elect 23 governors, 49 senators, two-thirds of the Senate, 487 federal deputies, and 953 state deputies. [passage omitted]

The PDS (Social Democratic Party) candidate Paulo Maluf tonight conceded defeat in the race for Sao Paulo governor, stressing that he will continue his political activities and run again for the Sao Paulo State governorship in 1990. [passage omitted]

FPMR CLAIMS CREDIT FOR BLACKOUT IN CITIES

PY160250 Paris AFP in Spanish 0207 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 15 Nov (AFP) -- The left-wing and clandestine Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] tonight claimed credit for several dynamite attacks that blacked out the main cities in central and southern Chile for approximately 40 minutes starting at 2213 local time tonight.

An FPMR spokesman telephoned national and international news media tonight to say that task forces of our organization today attacked high-voltage pylons of the main power network, and caused a nationwide blackout as part of our organization's campaign against the state of siege.

In Santiago, population 4 million, the power outage interrrupted the international relays of the 15th Song Festival of the Spanish-American Television Organization (OTI), which was being relayed to approximately 300 million Spanish-speaking viewers all over the world.

POLICE ARREST, TORRES INTERROGATES MORE SUSPECTS

PY142333 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Relay from Investigative Police Headquarters by unidentified reporter]

[Excerpts] Military Prosecutor Colonel Fernando Torres, who is investigating the attack on President Pinochet, is here in the headquarters of the Investigative Police.

The prosecutor is now interrogating four people who were arrested by the police and who are directly involved in the attack. They supplied the arms to the commando who tried to assassinate the president. By 1815 hours, the prosecutor had already interrogated two of these individuals and it is believed that the interrogation will conclude about 1930 or 1945 hours when they will be taken to the public jail. [passage omitted]

The arrested are: Vasily Carrillo Nova, Marcial Moraga Contreras, Lautaro Cruz Sandoval, and Osvaldo Quezada Quezada. This is all the information so far.

OPEC PRICE COMMITTEE CONVENES IN QUITO

Venezuela's Hernandez Comments

PA141522 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Upon his arrivel in Quoto, Arturo Hernandez, the Venezuelan energy and mines minister, said that his country is going to present certain oil price proposals that could be developed to achieve the recovery of the oil market. Hernandez is in Quito to attend the OPEC Price Committee meeting.

Hernandnez said that although he is not a member of the Price Committee, OPEC tradition allows any OPEC member to attend this type of meeting in case it wishes to express its points of view and recommendations.

[Begin Hernandez recording] At present, there is a specific proposal which was made by Saudi Arabia to try to raise the price level up to $18 per barrel of oil. Several other countries have expressed their support for this proposal. We expressed our support through the statements I made 2 weeks ago after a cabinet meeting in Caracas. In addition, the Iranian minister and the Algerian minister, who sent me a telex, also support the Saudi proposal. The minister of Kuwait also expressed his support for the proposal, although he did not address me directly. All these countries support the struggle for the recovery of oil prices.

Therefore, this meeting here in Ecuador is very important. The three OPEC Price Committee members will discuss the price problem and the possible recommendations that they will present to the conference. The OPEC committees are not authorized to make any decisions, as is the case in most collective organizations. They are working groups that analyze the problems of the organizations. This committee is going to fulfill its duty. It will present its recommendations to the regular conference which will meet in Geneva starting on 11 December. [end recording]

These were the statements made by Arturo Hernandez, the Venezuelan energy and mines minister, regarding the recovery of oil prices in the international market. Hernandez arrived in Quito attend the OPEC Price Committee meeting.

Fixed $18 Price Favored

PA151210 Paris AFP in Spanish 0146 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Quito, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Tonight in Quito OPEC's Price Committee approved a unanimous recommendation to return to the fixed price system as soon as possible with a price reference point of approximately $18 per barrel. This announcement was made by Ecuadoran Deputy Energy Minister Ferando Santos at the end of the Quito meeting.

The fixed price system is designed to fix the price of a barrel of oil at approximately $18 -- higher that the current rate. The proposal had been made earlier by Saudi Arabia, OPEC's major oil producer, and endorsed before the end of the meeting by other organization members.

Santos Alvite reported that OPEC Secretary Fadhil J.al-Chalabi is drafting a communique on the recommendations approved by the committee.

He also revealed that the recommendation was approved unanimously, "including Libya." In previous meetings Libya had proposed a higher price increase and insisted that only prices be discussed during the Quito meeting, in accordance with the mandate of the ministerial meeting.

"Quotas and overall production ceilings are up to other bodies," he said.

The Price Committee is composed of Kuwait -- which heads it -- Libya, and Ecuador. Venezuela joined the meeting as an observer.

The mechanism to estimate prices is based on "a sampling of crude oil" from five types produced by OPEC countries and another type produced by a non-OPEC country," he said. Experts believe that the non-OPEC country was Mexico.

The decision to establish a reference price of $18 per barrel and return to the fixed price system "reflects the sentiment of all the ministers on the committee, which represent various geographic regions of OPEC, and "therefore will carry more weight on the deliberations of the next conference" set for 11 December in Geneva [quotation marks as received].

The recommendations of the committee "reflect and represent various positions that have been set forth by OPEC" and "this time they have emerged unanimously, which guarantees that they will be taken very much into consideration by the conference," Santos Alvite remarked.

He explained that the recommendations is to "return as soon as possible to the fixed price system, establish an adequate price level around $18 per barrel, and find a system to attain that objective as soon as possible."

He said that the $18 per barrel price "emerged by consensus of various OPEC ministers," although he admitted that Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest producer, was the first to propose that figure.

Santos said the meeting took place "amid a very friendly atmosphere of great understanding. There was a lot of harmony and, as a result, a unanimous declaration was made."

The four ministers and experts from other member countries of the organization met with the Price Committee in two rounds of talks that took place today at the Hotel Quito amid strict security measures.

These recommendations will be examined by the committee of experts on 20 November in Geneva, 3 days after the OPEC governors meeting. However, only the ministerial conference of the 13 member countries is empowered to approve the policies and mechanisms that will be implemented.

Meanwhile, Santos reported that tomorrow he will leave for the OPEC governors meeting. This is the organization's administrative body. Among other things its plan include discussion of OPEC's budget for 1987 and departmental chief appointments that are outstanding.

Later, on 20 November, the committee of experts will meet in Geneva to examine the recommendations approved in Quito and will present a report for the 11 December meeting of the 13 OPEC ministers.

Espinosa Reviews Meeting

PA160453 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] After protracted deliberations, the OPEC Price Committee decided at the meeting in Quito to fix the price of oil at $18 a barrel. The price is subject to analysis by the Quota Committee and the OPEC conference scheduled for 11 December.

The representatives of Kuwait, Libya, Venezuela, and Ecuador and OPEC Secretary Fadhil al-Chalabi reached a unanimous agreement on the price and made several recommendations. Ecuadoran Energy Minister Javier Espinosa said in this regard:

[Begin Espinosa recording] First of all, there is a final recommendation, subject to review by the conference, to return to the fixed price system. This allows the countries to maintain a certainty and predictability about the income that the producing countries (?want) to obtain from oil production.

Second, the price of $18 was determined as being an acceptable reference or ceiling price, as is the calculation of prices through a basket of seven types of crude oils that have been found to be influential on several markets. They took the Mina crude from the Far East; two Gulf crudes, light Arab and the Dubai; two crudes from Africa, the Boni light [last two words in English]; and the Saharan blend [last two words in English] and two Latin American crudes that have an influence in the Caribbean, the Gulf Coast [as heard], which are the light Tijuana and the Istmo. The idea is to give similar weight to each one of these crudes in order to arrive at the $18.

A fourth [as heard] recommendation was to adopt an efficient and simple system of differentials, preferably the one known as the method of replacement of values, which had been previously applied. This does not preclude the possibility of adopting some other simpler method if the experts see such a possibility. However, since this method is already known and since the tools are already available to enforce it rapidly, it has been taken as the most (?profitable) system or method.

The final recommendation is to inform the president of the organization about the above resolutions, which have a direct bearing on price, in order for him to circulate these recommendations among the member countries. These recommendations will definitely guide the work of the experts, beginning 20 November, and they will undoubtedly reduce the differences found in the original report, which has been reviewed.

Finally, the Kuwaiti minister expressed the committee's gratitude to the president of the Republic, with whom they talked last night, and called on the organization to reach a final agreement rapidly so as to end the chaos in the market. [end recording]

Lastly, Espinosa stressed that the recommendations put forth by the OPEC Price Committee at the meeting are subject to changes, but are most likely to be accepted by the Quota Committee and the OPEC conference scheduled to be held in Geneva on 11 December.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION

PY141520 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 12 Nov 86 p 11

[Text] Important points regarding the country's situation and U.S. military cooperation in particular were discussed during a meeting recently held between National Defense Minister Major General German Martinez and Mr Ludlow Flower III, (Office of Public Relations in Washington, D.C.), Mr Flower was accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to Paraguay Clyde Taylor. The U.S. Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) is in charge of military cooperation in Paraguay.

The mission of the high-ranking visitor involved making a diagnosis of the national situation. After conveying to Gen Martinez his favorable impression, Flower pledged to strengthen the friendly relationship and U.S. military cooperation in Paraguay. Flower also asked Gen Martinez to convey his cordial greetings to President Stroessner.

After noting the importance of this personal visit and direct observation of the aspects involving national development, Minister Martinez thanked Mr Flower for the visit and wished him a happy stay in Paraguay.

PLRA VICE PRESIDENT LAINO DEPARTS FOR U.S.

PY150143 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 14 Nov 86 p 6

[Text] Domingo Laino, the vice president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), left for the United States to attend a meeting with Latin American politicians from 16 to 18 November in Atlanta, Georgia. The meeting is organized by the "Carter Center."

Rafaela Guanes, Laino,s wife, reported that her husband is going to meet with former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez in Caracas after his U.S. tour.

BRIEFS

HOUSE SPEAKER DIES -- Chamber of Deputies President J. Augusto Saldivar died on 29 October, at the age of 98. [summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 30 Oct 86 p 9 PY]

OPPOSITION WEEKLY APPEARS -- A new opposition weekly, LA DEMOCRACIA, is being published. The weekly's publishers are Dr Justo Pastor Benitez and Dr Reinaldo Oddone Mazo, who are well-known for their record in the Paraguayan Liberal movement. The weekly's goal is to become a serious opposition mouthpiece and to strive for the unity of the Liberal movement. [Summary] [Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 13 Nov 86 p 6 PY]

FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS -- The Finance Ministry has reported that the foreign debt is being serviced normally. A total of $13.85 billion guaranies were paid during the period January to September 1986. [Excerpt] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 22 Oct 86 p12, 13 PY]

PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS SUDDENLY FOR NEW YORK

PY170313 Paris AFP in Spanish 1603 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 16 Nov (AFP) -- Officials at Jorge Chavez International Airport report that Peruvian Prime Minister Luis Alva left early this morning for New York to carry out an unknown mission.

Alva, who is heading a delegation of seven Congressmen from several political parties, last night in a surprise move proposed that President Alan Garcia run for reelection in the 1990 general elections because this is what the country is demanding. Alva, who has often been spoken of as Garcia's successor, stated on television that he wants to put an end to this and any other speculation. The president must be reelected because, in 16 months of government, he has demonstrated talent and ability.

Above all, he has implemented a historical plan that the country ratified during the recent (municipal) elections. Peru needs to continue this historical plan, and this is why we must support his reelection, Alva stressed.

He stated that an amendment to the current Constitution, which does not allow a president to be reelected, can be proposed in either of the two chambers of Congress. The governing APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] has a majority in both chambers.

This is the response to the constant speculation that I am about to leave the Cabinet and that I am preparing myself for the next presidential elections. It is pure speculation. [no quotation marks, as received]

GARCIA, SPAIN'S GONZALEZ SIGN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PY141254 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0110 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] This afternoon President Alan Garcia and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez signed a joint communique in a ceremony held in the Golden Hall of Government Palace.

In the main points of their joint communique, the two leaders reaffirmed their government's unwavering support for democracy and their full endorsement of the principles and rules of International Law governing relations among states, and expressed their deep concern over the deteriorating Central American situation.

The Spanish prime minister reaffirmed his strong support for the efforts and actions being taken by the Contadora Group and by the Contadora Support Group. The two leaders also strongly condemned those actions that have resulted in the unfortunate loss of lives and caused property damage. They stated that all countries must use the law to fight terrorism through concerted government actions.

Regarding drug trafficking, they reiterated their strong resolve to make every effort to intensify the fight against this crime, which is a crime against mankind because of its devastating effects on health and morality.

Finally, in the economic field, they emphasized the need for the international community to make a political effort to achieve a positive, realistic solution which would take into account the shared responsibility creditors and debtors must assume.

VICE PRESIDENT SAYS EARLY ELECTIONS TO BE HELD

PY150222 Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Relay from Government House by reporter Emir Suarez Silvera]

[Excerpts] Upon leaving Government House this evening, Vice President Enrique Tarigo said that no agreement was reached with the National Party on any subject, and that elections will have to be held. Tarigo made these remarks upon leaving Government House, hurriedly and visibly upset. He held a very long and strenuous meeting for nearly 6 and 1/2 hours with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Economy and Finance Minister Ricardo Zerbino, Interior Minister Antonio Marchesano, Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, and the Planning and Budget Director Ariel Davrieux. Negotiations to reach an understanding with the main opposition party began today at 1415 with National Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. Sanguinetti and Ferreira held several telephone conversations to try to reach some sort of rapprochement. Agreement seemed to materialize at 1830 or 1900, but things changed unexpectedly by 2030 when Vice President Enrique Tarigo left Government House.

On that occasion, Tariago clearly stated that no agreement had been reached with the National Party. This means that congressional elections will be moved forward, despite what he may have said earlier, once the motion for the censure of a minister is pushed through Congress, thus permitting the implementation of the constitutional mechanism that makes it possible to call early elections.

President Sanguinetti arrived at the Libertad Building [Government House] in a helicopter at 1400. He was coming from the interior, where he had made a quick visit this morning.

Sanguinetti immediately met with Vice President Tarigo, the economy and finance minister, the planning and budget director, and the interior minister. The purpose of the meeting was to try to undertake secret negotiations to reach an agreement with the National Party, mainly regarding the draft budget bill. The deadline for approving the draft bill will expire at midnight tonight. The two parties are also trying to reach agreement on human rights violations by military men and policemen, and other draft bills before Congress.

Several telephone conversations took place between President Sanguinetti and Wilson Ferreira Aldunate this afternoon, a reliable government source has told Radio Carve. [passage omitted]

A few minutes later, at 2028, Vice President Enrique Tarigo left Government House hurriedly and very upset, and reporters were waiting for him. No agreement regarding anything has been reached; elections will be held, Vice President Tarigo curtly said as he got into his car, which took him to the Congress building.

So far this is what has happened moment by moment here at Government House, where feverish negotiations were maintained, which, according to the president of the Republic himself, were to no avail.

Today at noon, President Sanguinetti said he hoped an agreement would ultimately be reached. The president said that the country's government crisis is just an episode, and he pointed out his administration's permanent willingness to reach agreements.

He said that the country is suffering from an excess of politics, which has led Uruguay to this apparent failure of intraparty negotiations to reach agreements on important national subjects.

Right now, at 2108, President Sanguinetti is at Government House. His spokesmen have said that he will soon leave for his official residence on Suarez and Reyes Streets, where he will closely follow the congressional debates.

CRISIS LEADS TO REJECTION OF BUDGET REPORT

PY151306 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0343 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Nov (EFE) -- The first consequence of the political crisis affecting Uruguay occurred early today when Congress failed to approve the state accounts and the budget report for the first year of the democratic government.

The constitutional deadline for approval of the budget report expired at 0000 (0300 GMT on 15 November). The law regulating future investments and providing for higher budgetary allocations for public servants' salaries could not be approved because of the disagreement between the ruling Colorado Party and the opposition, which failed to reach an accord in a final, nervous negotiating effort. Under the current circumstances, congressional elections might have to be held earlier.

The problems of the government of President Julio Maria Sanguinetti began the day he won the elections, because his party, the Colorado Party, failed to win a majority in Congress. The political crisis was caused by the discrepancies with the Blanco Party, the largest opposition party, which had promised Sanguinetti that it would help make Uruguay a "governable" country to normalize the institutions after 12 years of military regime.

Lawmakers from all parties tonight stressed "the seriousness of the situation" and forecast "unpredictable, negative consequences" for the country.

IGLESIAS LABELS CONTADORA EFFORTS 'HELPLESS'

PY142047 Paris AFP in Spanish 1444 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias today stated that the options of the Contadora Group are blocked and its mediation is becoming helpless in trying to solve the Central American problem.

Upon his return from Guatemala, after attending the 26th OAS General Assembly, Iglesias indicated that the current situation is generating even greater insecurity. Iglesias added: The threat of war is real and is already among us.

Iglesias pointed out that contacts were made at the OAS meeting with the people involved in the Central American conflict and that, from what was learned, it is evident that there has not been much progress.

Iglesias labled the Central American situation as gloomy and placed the blame on a form of fatalism practiced by many sectors. He added that this situation is creating and blocking the opportunity to fight for an authentic peace. He said: I believe we are at one of the lowest points of the Contadora pacification effort.

Iglesias emphasized the need for the four country members of Contadora (Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia) and the members of the Contadora Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay) to continue their negotiating effort becuase a diplomatic vacuum would be worse than a failure.

BRIEFS

TEXTILE EXPORTS REDUCTION -- Uruguay will reduce by 7,000 tons per year fabric sales to the EEC. This reduction of textile exports was decided in Brussels through an agreement signed by the EEC for the 1987-91 period. The EEC has already signed similar agreements with another 25 countries to try to reduce the import into the EEC of low costs products.[Text] [Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 86 PY]

COSTA RICAN ALADI OBSERVER -- Montevideo, 11 Nov (AFP) -- The ALADI [Latin American Integration Association], which is headquartered in Montevideo, today announced that Costa Rica was admitted today as an observer. [Exerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0020 GMT 12 Nov 86 PY]

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH VENEZUELA'S CONSALVI

FL150231 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0528 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 13 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi tonight discussed in Mexico City how the drop in oil prices has given a hard economic blow to Mexico and Venezuela and how it has damaged its economic programs. [passage omitted]

The Venezuelan foreign minister also mentioned that the Central American conflict continues to be of concern for South American countries.

He also noted the need to continue with the cooperation projects that resulted from talks held between the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela in Caracas and in Mexico City.

Likewise, the two officials expressed their concern over the implementation of an additional U.S. tax to imported oil and, at the same time, analyzed the good chances for oil prices in the international market to go up because of Saudi Arabia's recent new stand.

SEPULVEDA, CONSALVI DISCUSS DEBT, AREA PROBLEMS

PA151524 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Report by Juana Jaramillo]

[Text] Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda has said that a commitment from governments is necessary to confront the foreign debt and international trade crisis. The foreign secretary made this statement during a dinner in honor of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi. He referred to the foreign debts of Mexico, Venezuela, and Latin America in general.

[Begin Sepulveda recording] Democracy and freedom are supreme values in the history of the Venezuelan and Mexican peoples. These values are domestically shown by the full exercise of democracy in political activities and government tasks and by the unquestionable defense of human rights. [end recording]

Sepulveda said that in regard to the topic of energy, Venezuela and Mexico share the negative consequences of the collapse of the petroleum market, but that they are struggling for a market stabilization. He said that the rationalization of the consumption and the production of fuels is a priority objective in the international economy.

For his part, the Venezuelan foreign minister spoke about the Central American problem:

[Begin Consalvi recording] Peace in Central America, an essential objective of our governments, has given us broad opportunities for cooperation. The complex and lengthy work and the continuing difficulties have not reduced our persevering dedication in the efforts of the Contadora Group and its Support group. [end recording]

PRESIDENT DELVALLE CHANGES CABINET PERSONNEL

PA170245 Panama City Panavision Television in Spanish 0155 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Statement read by Press Secretary Guillermo Antonio Adames at the Presidential Palace -- live]

[Text] A few days ago there were reports that three ministers and some directors of government organizations had presented their resignations to his excellency the president of the Republic. Subsequently, it was learned that another minister had put his post at the disposition of the president. Today, the president of the Republic decided, as the people are aware of this event, to release the names of the people who will fill the corresponding posts:

Health Ministry	Dr Francisco Sanchez Cardenas
Public Works Ministry	Rogelio Dumanoir
Agricultural Development Ministry	Dr Hirisnel Sucre
Housing Ministry	Ricardo Bermudez
General director of the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Elelctrification	Manuel H. Barrelier
Director of Human Resources, Education, and Training Institute	Dr Benjamin Colamarco
Director of La Victoria Sugar Corporation	Dr Roosevelt Reyes
Director of the Metropolitan Sanitation Department	Dario Gonzalez de la Barrera
Deputy minister of planning and economic policy	Azael Purcait
Deputy manager of Air Panama	Maruja de Fenton
Deputy public works minister	Arturo Marquinez

The names of the ministers and deputy ministers who have not been mentioned here will obviously remain in their posts. Tomorrow, at 1000, the ministers and deputy ministers will be sworn in here at the Presidency of the Republic.

U.S. 'Pressures' Cause Changes

PA141616 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 14 Nov 86 pp 1, 23

[Excerpt] The present cabinet crisis faced by Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle's administration, in view of the resignation of four of its ministers and various directors of autonomous organizations, is basically caused by "pressures" exerted by the U.S. Government to force the administration to get rid of figures like Jose I. Blandon and Humberto Lopez Tirone. This information, which contradicts the "nationalism" proclaimed by the current government, was given to EXTRA by a high-ranking figure of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD.

According to our source, the U.S. Department of State is concerned about the increasing leftist influence that the IRHE [Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification] Director [Jose I. Blandon] has on the main UNADE [National Democratic Union] leaders.

Similarly, despite not having been labeled a communist, former Ifarhu [Human Resources Education and Training Institute] Director Humberto Lopez Tirone, earned the dislike of the Reagan administration for a series of statements he made in which he tried to incriminate several North American officials in the murder of General Omar Torrijos Herrera. The source asserted that to conceal the primary reason for these changes, it was decided to include other figures who have no connection with the "North American-UNADE" strategy in those government changes. [passage omitted]

COSTA RICA

AZCONA ARRIVES FOR VISIT, REPROVES NICARAGUA

PA150402 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 6 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Amid strict security measures, Honduran President Josc Azcona Hoyo arrived at 1200 today at Juan Santamaria Airport aboard a private plane, where he was received by President Oscar Arias Sanchez.

President Azcona, who is accompanied by Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras, Culture and Tourism Minister Arturo Rendon, Security Chief Colonel Rafael Castro, and Press Secretary Lisandro Quesada, said that under no circumstances will his country permit its territory to be used for the activities of the anit-Sandinist forces.

He said Honduras does not want war with Nicaragua, however, it will repel any aggression from the Nicaraguan Government.

President Azcona added that the problem of the Nicaraguan counterrevolution is the result of the political situation in Nicaragua, and it should not be looking for a scapegoat by trying to pretend the counterrevolutionaries are the product of another country's aggression, much less a Central American country.

"We are of the opinion that the counterrevolutionary forces should fight in Nicaraguan territory, and if the Nicaraguan Government had accepted the free participation of all political sectors the problem would have been solved long ago," President Azcona said.

Regarding the reactivation of the Contadora Group, President Azcona said he thinks it will be very difficult as long as Nicaragua continues legal action against Honduras and Costa Rica.

President Azcona's visit lasted 24 hours. He returned to Honduras at 1015 this morning after receiving the Presencia Award from the International Public Relations Association in a ceremony held at the Kamakiri Room.

ARIAS BRANDS ICJ SUIT 'SLAP IN THE FACE'

PA150343 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 6 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Costa Rica will not attend the meetings called by the Contadora Group until the countries that comprise the group give a strong answer to the legal action filed by Nicaragua against Costa Rica at the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

According to President Oscar Arias Sanchez, the legal action taken against Costa Rica and Honduras in The Hague is "a slap in the face to Contadora to which the member-countries and those of the Support Group have not reacted so far."

Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said that inter-American law establishes that the beginning of a lawsuit between two countries closes and directly affects previous relations.

He said that if, in the midst of a dialogue the mediators were preparing in good faith and to which they were inviting the other Central American countries, Nicaragua suddenly files legal action against these countries in The Hague, this puts an end to the dialogue.

"To file legal action at an international court represents, according to inter-American law, the dismissal of the legal process represented by the Contadora Group. It means that the open judicial process has been rejected. Therefore, we cannot maintain a dialogue when we have to prepare to answer at another level the accusations that Nicaragua is trying to make effective," Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto said.

When asked about the possibility of Costa Rica attending a meeting called by the Contadora Group, Madrigal Nieto said he is worried about the fact that "Contadora has not made a decision, nor reacted nor dared to call a meeting, as a result of Nicaragua's action."

ARIAS CALLS FOR ECONOMIC 'TRANSFORMATION'

PA141538 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] President Oscar Arias Sanchez has said that a change of attitude of both the authorities and the citizens is needed. He made this statement yesterday while attending a luncheon of the Costa Rican-U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Awards were given to Jorge Walter Bolanos and Jose Manuel Araya as the most successful private executive and businessman, respectively.

President Arias Sanchez said we should change everything that prevents progress toward a truly effective participatory democracy and toward an economic democracy. He stressed that if a more united society is not achieved soon, the danger exists that violence will lead us toward a fratricidal war that will destroy peace, freedom, and democracy. It is imperative that we modify our ethics, that we learn to be discerning about the scale of values, and that we view goods and services as means to humanize society and not as ends in themselves, the president added.

Speaking to the businessmen, Arias Sanchez said the state can no longer be considered as the motor of the economy. He said the economic and social development strategy should modify, transform, and modernize the economy. What we want is for private business to assume the responsibility along with the working class to carry out those transformations, the Costa Rican President added.

President Arias Sanchez said he was pleased with the work achieved so far despite all the difficulties. He stressed that due to their moral beliefs and honesty, the members of the government will continue to conduct themselves in a correct and upright manner, aware that not all of the people can be pleased all of the time, but that the mandate of society must be fulfilled. He concluded by issuing a call to the country's businessmen to cooperate for the transformation of the economy, especially in the production of goods for export.

EL SALVADOR

REBELS BLAME 'YANKEE ARMY' FOR HONDURAN PROBLEMS

PA151318 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Honduras continues to be a fatherland of dignity for Hondurans. The evidence of this is in certain actions, such as the occupation of land, the march against hunger, and the protest by peasants and coffee growers and by all the people demanding the eviction of the Yankee army and the contras, who have worsened the hunger and poverty in the second-poorest Latin American country.

In addition to the peaceful protests, there are now also armed actions, much to the dislike of the Honduran military men and the Yankee advisors who had said the guerrilla opposition was eliminated in that sister nation in 1983. However, international news reports state that columns of armed Honduran patriots are active in the mountains of Olancho, Yono, and Atlantida, from the Nicaraguan border to the Honduran Atlantic coastal area. In that area, they have broken a military siege involving more than 500 specialized troops and Air Force helicopters, in addition to inflicting casualties, 15 dead and 8 wounded.

The resurgence of the guerrilla struggle by the Honduran patriots clearly shows that so long as injustices and poverty prevail in Honduras, so long as the sovereignty of the fatherland continues to be trampled upon, there will always be more and more Hondurans willing to take up the struggle.

With a puppet government that lends its territory so it will serve as the base of aggressions by the Yankee army and the Nicaraguan contras, the Honduran people struggle by taking over land, they struggle in the marches against hunger, and they struggle in the mountains of the guerrillas, proudly carrying out their historical role of being the ones who will expel the Yankee invaders from their land so Honduras can become a fatherland of dignity for all Hondurans.

UNTS DENOUNCES THREATS AGAINST TEACHERS' LEADER

PA150030 Paris AFP in Spanish 2231 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Nov (AFP) -- The National Union of Salvadoran Workers (UNTS) reported today "death" threats against education leader Julio Cesar Portillo and held President Jose Napoleon Duarte's government responsible for "any attack." The UNTS leaders said during a news conference that the threats are "clear evidence of the complete disrespect prevailing on the topic of human rights," which casts doubts on the much-publicized "progress achieved in that sector."

Portillo is secretary general of the National Association of Salvadoran Teachers (ANDES), which is comprised of more than 20,000 members and is currently struggling for salaries and other social benefits.

In statements to AFP, Portillo said he had received an "anonymous message" in which he was "notified that he has been tried and sentenced to death," and warned that "once the dog is dead, the rabies disappears." The message also indicates that his address is already known. Portillo added that, as of now, he holds the government, Education Minister Jose Alberto Buendia, Culture Minister Julio Rey Prendes, and Deputy Culture Minister Roberto Viera responsible for any attack.

The ANDES Secretary general recalled that in 1982 he was attacked by "death squads" and wounded in the leg; the aggressors later turned out to be "Treasury Policemen."

GUATEMALA

INTERIOR MINISTER BERATES 'PURPOSES' OF GAM

PA150248 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] According to statements to the press by the interior minister, [Juan Jose Rodil], it is his opinion that the Mutual Support Group [GAM] is being manipulated for political purposes to cause the government problems.

His statements to the press indicate that he fears the original GAM purposes have been lost to become a political show [preceding word in English], especially on the occasion of the OAS meeting in Guatemala.

MINISTER SAYS CONSTITUTION 'PROHIBITS' COMMUNISM

PA120439 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Nov 86 p 8

[Text] Defense Minister General Jaime Hernandez Mendez said yesterday that the Constitution of the Republic prohibits the existence of communist organizations in our country.

He said that for these groups to exist, "there would first have to be a series of political situations, and later some legal situations due to the impediment previously mentioned."

He concluded by saying that the organization of a party with a communist ideology will not be legally accepted in Guatemala.

The high-ranking military chief reported on the talks he held last week with a U.S. military mission. The talks specifically dealt "with the nonlethal military assistance that the United States will give."

The PRENSA LIBRE reporter saw several U.S. military men leaving the National Palace where they met with Gen Hernandez Mendez, without anyone learning of the reasons for the meeting.

NICARAGUA

TRIBUNAL ISSUES 30-YEAR SENTENCE FOR HASENFUS

PA160039 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1902 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Opening statement by Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals (TPA) President Reinaldo Monterrey, and text of sentence issued by the TPA against Eugene Hasenfus in Managua on 15 November -- live; monitored in progress]

[Text] [Monterrey] ...companeros members of the TPA, Domingo Matute and Luis Perez Duarte. We are explaining that they are members of the TPA because we have been told that the people want to know if these members were specially brought here today for this case. We can tell you that they are permanent members of the TPA, if we can use such a term. In other words, they work full time at the TPA. Likewise, while I was in charge of this trial, they were also in charge of other cases. For example, companero Luis Perez is in charge of the case about the Cuban-Americans who are being tried at the TPA. If the three of us handled one case, we would not be able to make any progress or handle all the cases we have. Furthermore, the trials in the TPA are fully documented; in other words, all the procedures and actions carried out are registered in the file. Thus, they were able to see what was done throughout the trial against Hasenfus. Similarly, I, not being directly in charge of the case against the Cuban-Americans, will have to read the file once the probatory term has concluded.

We also want to explain that these companeros have attended seminars on legal procedures, and they have earned the respect of all the lawyers who come to the TPA, based on their obvious experience concerning legal procedures.

In fact, we have a witness here who is perfectly aware of the experience that the companeros members of the TPA have. He is Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen, with whom they have worked during many trials even though I was not there.

We also want to explain how the sentence was issued according to Nicaraguan laws. There are one or more sentences applicable for each crime; in other words, if a person perpetrates three crimes, he will receive three different sentences. Nevertheless, there is also a legal provision that allows the TPA to consider that although criminal actions have been committed and confirmed, if these crimes are the means to commit another crime -- for which the maximum sentence is requested -- the former crimes are self-confirmed [autocomprobados]. It is therefore stated that the former crimes have been committed but only the maximum sentence is imposed.

Now that we have given the explanations, we will read the sentence that was pronounced by the TPA. I would like to ask you, even though it might sound [word indistinct], to maintain some order because we will first read the sentence in Spanish and then in English. Maybe some of you are not interested in hearing the sentence in Spanish because you do not understand Spanish. However, all [words indistinct] you to remain silent so that we may read it and conclude this in the best possible way. The document reads as follows:

Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals -- Lower Court
Managua, 14 November 1986, at 1130.

The court [words indistinct] presented by Dr Rodrigo Reyes Portocarrero, minister of justice and attorney general, and proved by the documents that he included with the writ that he presented at 1402 on 20 October 1986.

Upon presenting the charges in his role as legal attorney for the state, Dr Reyes Portocarrero pointed out the evidence about U.S. official policy, which it has implemented through its government; the U.S. violations and continuing violations of basic principles stated in our domestic laws, the UN Charter, the OAS Charter, other active treaties, and international law; and the resulting suffering that the people of Nicaragua have undergone since the last century, given the constant military interventions that have caused thousands of deaths and material losses, and affected our people's cultural and spiritual patrimony.

The prosecutor also stated that the violation of principles of international laws was proved and confirmed in the ruling issued by the ICJ, which points out that the U.S. Government's aggresssions against Nicaragua are a fact and the war being suffered by Nicaragua is a war of aggression. Despite this ruling, the United States maintains invervention in our country, as proved in this case -- which involves the participation of U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus, of legal age, married, an airfreight specialist, with residence in Marinette, Wisconsin.

According to the prosecutor, and based on the declaration presented by the prisoner and the confession he signed on 5 October 1986, Hasenfus, Bill Cooper, co-pilot Wallace Sawyer, and a Nicaraguan radio operator departed Ilopango Air Base in El Salvador. The C-123K airplane they used was loaded with AK-type rifles, ammunition for AK-Type rifles, hand grenades, and jungle boots. These supplies were intended for FDN and UNO [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity] forces. They flew south, off the Nicaraguan coast, and into Costa Rica; they later flew north toward Nicaragua and entered Nicaraguan territory -- thereby violating Nicaraguan airspace.

The C-123K's right motor was hit with a surface-to-air missile fired by a small anti-aircraft unit operating in that sector. The aircraft crashed in the Rio Tulito sector. The actions are described -- according to the prosecutor -- in Decree 10-74, Article 1, Paragraph A, which reads: Article 1. People will be guilty of crimes against public security: A) When they carry out actions aimed at partially or totally submitting the nation to foreign domination, or at undermining its independence and integrity.

The prosecutor also states that troops of the Gaspar Garcia Laviana Light Cazadores Battalion later arrived at the crash site and found the aircraft broken in half, completely destroyed, and the partially burned corpses of two American and an unidentified Latin American. In addition to the aircraft's remains, they found AKMS rifles, jungle boots, ammunition for AKMS rifles, RPG-7 rocket launchers, rounds for RPG-7 rocket launchers, jungle knives, one M-60 machine gun, and a large amount of aircraft documents. According to the prosecutor, these actions are described in Paragraph B of Article 1, in Decree 10-74, which reads: People will be guilty of crimes against public security: B) When they take weapons to attack the national government, its organizations or members, as well as those who engage in actions or efforts to take weapons for this purpose.

The prosecutor adds that U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus had parachuted from the plane and was captured the day after the airplane was shot down. He was the person in charge of dropping war materiel to the counterrevolutionaries who operate inside Nicaragua. The action carried out by Hasenfus is described in Article 499 of the Penal Code of the Republic of Nicaragua, which specifically states: People will be guilty of terrorism and subject to a 6 month-2 year incommutable sentence if they seek to disrupt public order, advocate or create unrest in the country, by B) Importing, selling, manufacturing, possessing, transfering, or transporting such weapons, explosive devices or materials; as well as those who sponsor, advise, plan, or favor such import, sale, manufacture, possession, transfer, transportation, or use.

The prosecutor likewise states that the prisoner is guilty of illegal possession of weapons to commit a crime, as described in Article 4-93 of our Penal Code, which states: A person who is a member of an association or band comprised of three or more persons who have organized with the express purpose of commiting crimes, by common agreement and aided by their associates, will be sentenced to a 1-3 year imprisonment. This will not affect the sentence issued for any other crimes the person has committed.

Dr Reyes Portocarrero added that in his role as prosecutor he accuses Eugene Hasenfus of violating Article 1, Paragraphs A and B of Decree 10-74; of terrorism, as stated in Article 4-99, Paragraph B of the Penal Code; of associating to commit a crime, as stated in Article 4-93 of the Penal Code. The prosecutor also requests that, based on the aforementioned information, Hasenfus be considered part of the trial; that a warrant be issued for his provisional arrest for the duration of this trial; that the prisoner be notified of the charges according to Decree 8-96. In addition, he requested the appointment of an interpreter because the accused does not understand the Spanish language; that the accused be offered all the legal guarantees for his defense; and that, once a trial is held for all the charges presented against the accused, he be given the maximum sentence for each crime he has committed -- all according to Decree 12-13, Article 1, and Decree 8-30.

At 1437 on 12 October 1986, this court issued an order to begin the criminal investigation of the crime and to carry out the trial according to Decree 8-96. Dr Reyes Portocarrero was legally appointed to participate in the trial; a provisional arrest warrant was issued against the accused; and the accused was told about his right to appoint a defense counsel, to answer the charges within a 2-day deadline, either personally or through his defense counsel, or to make a statement at any point during the trial.

Upon request from the Prosecutor's Office and according to Article 7 of Decree 8-96 and Article 188, this court issued an order appointing Susan Christy Vado as interpreter -- because Eugene Hasenfus does not speak Spanish -- so she could compare the charges presented by the Attorney General's Office in Spanish and the English translation, and thus ascertain that this is a full and exact translation of the mentioned charges. The appointment was accepted and she was later sworn in to the post.

An order was issued to the national penitentiary system to allow prisoner Hasenfus Haines to be sent to this court. At 1720 on 12 October 1986, prisoner Hasenfus was notified of the charges presented by the Attorney General's Office and the corresponding court order for the criminal investigation of the crime. It was read to him in Spanish and English through the interpreter, Christy Vado. The prisoner stated, through the interpreter, that he had nothing to state and was aware of the charges against him.

Eugene Hasenfus presented a document to this court, appointing Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen and his defense counsel, and requested a meeting with his lawyer. Dr Sotelo Borgen was notified that the prisoner had appointed him as his defense counsel and he accepted the appointment. Consequently, he was accepted as such and legally appointed to the post. Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen presented a document to this court, rejecting the charges and evidence presented by the prosecutor, requesting that the time allowed to answer the charges be extended 2 more days, and requesting authorization to meet with his defendant.

At 0905 on 22 October 1986, this court issued a writ authorizing a meeting between Hasenfus and his defense attorney. The writ also rejected the deadline extension in which the defendent had to respond to the charges, in accordance with Decree 896.

At 1715 on 23 October 1986, this court issued a writ rejecting Mr Sotelo Borgen's rebuttal, in accordance with Articles 351 and 352 PR.

The prosecution submitted a brief requesting that the allegations of this defense, contained in his writ of 1715 of 23 October be declared out of place [fuera de lugar].

At 1010 on 17 October 1986, this court issued a writ rejecting the request of incompetence claimed by the defense. This was done because the defense ignored pertinent provisions regulating matters of competence and failed to indicate which court he considered competent.

It is not the responsibility of this court to issue a statement on its legitimacy, or lack thereof, in accordance with Article 30B PR, 262 PR, paragraph 2, 350, in, 301 PR, and Decrees 273, 33, and 1074, which empower the court to hear the case.

[Unidentified station reporter] TPA President Reinaldo Monterrey has read the sentence here at TPA headquarters. The lawyer (Bernard Sliger) is next to Hasenfus.

[Perez] [Words indistinct] Mr. Sotelo Borgen requested that testimony begin because his allegations had received responses.

The court issued a writ explaining to Mr Sotelo Borgen that that statement was untrue because the court, in being rebutted, first had to respond to that rebuttal. Only then could the court deal with the claim of incompetence and the other allegations that Sotelo submitted in the aforementioned brief.

At 0930 on 28 October 1986, 8 days of testimony began in accordance with Article 2 paragraph C of Decree 896. During this time the prosecution submitted the evidence it deemed pertinent, including documentary material, testimonies, confessions, and expert testimonies. The prosecution also requested several on-site testimonies. The prosecution also requested several on-site inspections. The defense also made allegations it deemed pertinent.

At 1445 on October 1986, the Attorney General's Office presented as documentary evidence the two log books belonging to William Sawyer, the flight manual of the downed plane, the plane's log, and its flight coordinates. It also requested that the documents be examined by experts and that Hasenfus' hand-written confession and the confession he made to the Interior Ministry be accepted as evidence. Also included as evidence is the videocassette of the interview Mike Wallace conducted with Hasenfus.

Upon the prosecution's request and in accordance with Decree 623 in conjunction with Decree 173 PR, this court validated Saturday 1 November and Sunday 2 November 1986 as work days. Mr Sotelo Borgen submitted in writing a rejection and challenge to the documentary evidence that was presented by the prosecution, rejecting all evidencial value of the videocassette under the claim that it was a journalistic statement. He also protested the procedure of validating Saturday and Sunday as work days. In addition, Mr Sotelo Borgen stated that his client would not be able to testify until the prosecution made an (ad injirendum) [preceeding words in Latin] testimony.

The defense called Mr Jose Perez Dimas as its interpreter to participate in the trial in that capacity.

Official notice was issued to the national penitentiary system to present defendant Eugene Hasenfus before this authority at 0930 on Friday, 31 October 1986 in order to be questioned. The defendant declined to testify.

At 1015 on 31 October 1986, the prosecution attached a written document to evidence in the form of a black military belt and a Tokarev pistol.

On Saturday, 1 November 1986, the following witnesses testified before the court: Jorge Jose Fernando Canales Aleman, at 0910; Byron Montiel Salas, at 1123; Raul Antonio Acevedo Lara, at 1224; Angel de Jesus Tenorio Galeano, at 1400; Feliciano Otero Orozco Mendoza, at 1455; Felix Noel Diaz Garcia, at 1536. These witnesses testified on the downing of the aircraft and the capture of U.S. national Eugene Hasenfus. At 1630 on Saturday, 1 November 1986, Ramiro Ramirez testified on the transport of weapons from the site of the crash to this city. At 1650, Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Calderon Mesa testified in his capacity of military chief of the area, basing his testimony on information he had on the downing of the aircraft. At 1802, (Walt Drake) and (Jenette Jensky) testified. At 1911, (Gladys Campos de Lifer) testified. They testified on what they saw and heard Hasenfus say at the Interior Ministry. This complies with the writ of 1020 on 30 October 1986.

At the request of the prosecution, at 1000 on 2 November 1986, the defendant was again presented before the court to confirm his signatures and the ideas expressed in the hand-written document in English, which according to the Attorney General's Office, were written by the defendant. The defendant stated that the signatures were his and were correct.

Rodrigo Reyes Portocarrero submitted a writ delegating Ivan Villavicencio to replace him as auxiliary criminal prosecutor in this trial. Ivan Villavicencio submitted a writ, acknowledging the request.

At 1050 on 2 November, the court issued a writ notifying Mr Villavicencio of said replacement for its acceptance. Having accepted, the court issued a writ granting him powers under the law and including him as the prosecution.

At 0900 on 3 November, Hugo Mendieta Mendieta appeared in court as an expert witness. He issued an expert opinion on the material requested by the prosecution. This opinion was included in the file that goes from Page 1,070 to 1,095 of this case.

An expert inspected the communications equipment that, according to the prosecution, was found in the downed plane. Marvin Molina Gonzalez was appointed to this task.

At 1600 on the same day, Esteban Garcia appeared in court in his capacity of expert to inspect the weapons and military supplies, specifically the description, make, and practical and technical use of said material.

The videocassette that, according to the criminal prosecution office, contains the interview that the defendant granted to Mike Wallace was viewed.

At the request of the defense, the court issued a writ admitting as evidence in this trial the white and orange parachute presented by the prosecution.

At 1400 on 4 November, the defendant Hasenfus testified before this court at the request of the prosecution. The interpreters who participated in this trial, in the interest of procedural speed, matched the translation that was accompanied with the document drafted in English contained in pages 58-60, undertaking several typographical corrections in this document.

This court's writ of 1000 of 6 November accepted as documentary evidence a metal plate submitted by the defense and prosecution, reportedly containing the registration number of the downed plane. The period for presenting evidence was extended 4 more days.

In a writ of 1030 of 6 November, this court rejected the request by the defense regarding Mrs Sally Hasenfus -- that she be allowed to testify -- because of the illegality of that request.

At the request of the prosecution, and in accordance to Article 623 PN, in conjunction with Article 173 PR, this court validated Saturday, 8 November and Sunday, 9 November 1986 as working days.

Having been requested in due time and in accordance with Article 267 IN, this court continued work in the Tulito or Tule River area, in Rio San Juan, to conduct an on-site inspection with experts of the remains of the downed aircraft. Claudio Martinez Duarte was appointed expert in this task. He later issued a written report on his expert inspection.

Because of the dangerous situation in the area and by the authorization of the president of this court, the prosecution submitted a writ at 0920 on 12 November, reviewing in detail the evidence submitted by the prosecution that corresponds with the crimes on which the charges against Hasenfus are based.

In a writ submitted by the defense at 1002 on 13 November, the defense maintains and insists on the lack of jurisdiction of this court, requesting, based on his allegations, the annulment of the proceedings without resolving the case.

[Reporter] That was TPA member Luis Perez reading part of the sentence. Now Reinaldo Monterrey continues:

[Monterrey] Whereas:

First: This court deems necessary in this first point to present an overall explanation of the system used during this trial to admit and evaluate evidence, in addition to other general considerations that will clarify the grounds for this sentence.

Independently from the fact that Article 251 of the Criminal Code states in a precise way the kinds of evidence that are admissable, that system falls within the so-called past evidence system. That is, our obsolete code binds us to the application of that obsolete system as well.

From what has been said, we must conclude that this tribunal, without totally discarding the presentation of evidence as established in the criminal proceeding code, does not act by the system of presenting evidence preliminary to the trial, but by Article 6 of Decree 896, which contains the norms for the acceptance and evaluation of the evidence. It literally states: The judges and tribunals in the cases pertaining to this law will accept and evaluate the evidence according to the rules of evidence preliminary to the trial, because these cases will not be submitted to a jury and will be attended by the judges appointed.

The above is based on the system of constructive criticism, which is in accordance with Nicaragua's current revolutionary process. This system allows the court to accept scientific evidence in accordance with scientific advancement. This type of evidence is not included in our criminal codee, and this noninclusion is in contradiction with the revolutionary process, which represents advancement rather than retrogression. Even more important, it is in contradiction with an authentic and just administration of justice. This would deprive the court of the power to prove or discover the truth as supreme judge of all penal process, as established by jurist Nicolla Tramarino Dei Malatesta in his book: "The Logic of Evidence in Criminal Matters."

He writes:

Therefore, the supreme and flawless judge of every penal process is the discovery and confirmation of the truth come from where it comes -- whether from real evidence or from testimonies of third persons, the plaintiff, of the defendant -- and should always prevail over the will of the judges because there is a supreme public interest that they cannot disregard without violating the justice they represent -- Volume 2, page 207.

This tribunal wishes to indicate that the search for the truth according to the constructive criticism system has to be necessarily enclosed within our country's historic, social, economic, and political reality -- each person, from one's own position within the process, must provide the evidence that will lead to the truth.

To obtain these objectives, nothing is wiser than to provide the judge with the power to accept and evaluate evidence according to the constructive criticism system established in Article 6 of the previously mentioned decree.

This decree gives the judge all the necessary leeway to accept evidence submitted by the defense and the prosecution, regardless of its type if relevant to the case. The judge must apply his logic and experience, because constructive criticism does not allow for freedom of decisions, much less an arbitrary one. The judge must base his decision, as we said before, according to logical norms and experience.

We also wish to indicate that the constructive criticism system was approved by the national and international forum during the Silvio Mayorga Juridical seminar. This seminar was sponsored by the Supreme Court of Justice and was published in the records of the Supreme Court. From the Supreme Court's recommendations and conclusions we read:

Recommendations on interpretation, paragraph one: To promote the generalized utilization, in all branches of the law, of the rules of constructive criticism, which is to be understood as a legal-political system, rather than a formal, logical system of evaluating evidence -- page 690, op cit.

On page 694 of the same work, we read, from the bottom of the page: principles of constructive criticism in the admission and evaluation of evidence:

We believe there is no doubt of the worth and acceptability of the constructive criticism system, in view of what we have cited. Having expressed the foregoing, we proceeded to examine the case of the defendant, Eugene Hasenfus, without losing sight of the fact that a series of activities carried out by said defendant will be analyzed to determine whether or not he violated the law on the maintenance of order and public security and related crimes.

Having clarified the matter of the system for the admission and evaluation of evidence, we proceeded to examine the arguments and evidence adduced by defense attorney Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen. In this regard, this tribunal cannot fail to point out that the defense attorney did not submit a motion to present evidence for the defense [voto de prueba de descargo]. It should also be mentioned that the petitions and allegations made by the defense attorney in the course of the trial were almost all without legal foundation, and that in the only instance in which his allegation was based on the law, he omitted a portion of it, as we will outline in this sentence. Indeed, from the very beginning, defense attorney Sotelo Borgen, through his client, made the vague and imprecise claim that the tribunal was incompetent -- page 84. However, in a subsequent writ, forgetting about the alleged incompetence, he made several petitions to the same court he had vaguely challenged. For this reason, and in accordance with the law, the competence of the court was accepted. This decision was made in view of the fact that, in conformity with logic and the law itself, the charge of incompetence must be held over and above any attempt to carry out business with the court.

However, the defense attorney, acting against all legal provisions, in a writ dated 21 October, requested an extension of the period to answer to the charges. In that same writ, page 88, the defense attorney requested a meeting with his client. He already had a meeting the previous day. He also challenged the evidence presented by the prosecution and requested photocopies of all records.

Once again, without basing his petition on any law, Dr Sotelo Borgen requested that U.S. lawyer Griffin Bell be accepted as his adviser. Bell, by virtue of his nationality and because he is not a member of the bar under Nicaraguan law, could not directly participate in the trial.

Similarly, Decree 896, which is the procedural norm governing these cases, clearly states in Article 4 that the participants in cases of this kind are the prosecutor's office and the defendant, advised by his defense attorney.

It should be noted that this is not an international court in which the parties can have the attorney of their choice defend their rights. This is a Nicaraguan court in which only Nicaraguan lawyers, or lawyers who have been duly admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Justice, can participate, according to the law. Therefore, while the lawyer Griffin Bell can advise Dr Sotelo Borgen, he cannot intervene in the trial.

This court takes particular notice that after Dr Sotelo Borgen had requested lawyer Griffin Bell be allowed to serve as an adviser to this court, and after he had already submitted the request to the jurisdiction of this court, he then made the confusing allegation that the court was incompetent because it was illegitimate.

Although this court issued a ruling on the subject at the time, we feel it is necessary for that momentous ruling to be noted in this sentence. It is interesting to examine the allegations presented by the defense to support its arguments. It should be noted that the writ containing those arguments is the only one in which the defense attorney cited the law on which his allegation was based. However, he cited only Article 21 of the Fundamental Statute, which reads: The Judicial Branch will consist of a Supreme Court of Justice, the appeals courts, and the Superior Labor Court, whose magistrates will be appointed by the government junta, while district judges, local judges, and other officials will be designated by the Supreme Court of Justice.

The court also takes notice of this position because, knowing that he was citing only the portion that is of interest to him, he omitted Article 22 of the same Fundamental Statute, which is also part of Chapter Five, labeled: The Courts of Justice, which states in full: The organization and functions of courts and judges will be governed by the existing laws, except as they have been rescinded or amended expressly or tacitly by the present Fundamental Statute, or by other laws or decrees issued by the Government of National Reconstruction.

As can easily be seen by that article, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is empowered to create the TPA, as it did 3 years and 7 months ago. The legality of the tribunals is further complemented by Article 49 of the Statute of Rights and Guarantees of Nicaraguans, which reads:

The Junta of Government of National Reconstruction may adopt measures that suspend the rights and guarantees established in the present statute in part or throughout the national territory in unusual or in emergency situations that endanger the life or the stability of the country, such as an international or a civil war, the threat of war, public disasters or wars endured, public safety orders, or for state security. This suspension may be imposed for a specific period of time, which can be extended according to the circumstances prevailing in the country.

However, the tribunal is not empowered to revise the act of law by which it was created. Therefore, the allegation of illegitimacy should have been presented to the corresponding body, which was not done by the defense.

In the same writ in which he claims that the tribunal is not legal, defense attorney Dr Sotelo Borgen also claims the incompetence of the tribunal. However, he did not specify if it is because of the subject, the territory, the extent, [la cuantia] or the hierarchy. His claim is vague and inexact. Moreover, in the already mentioned writ, he challenges the three members of the tribunal. Independently from the fact that the challenge was rejected in limine litis [preceding words in Latin] because of the absolute lack of the requirements established by the law, the challenge shows a lack of responsibility by the defense. It merely states that it challenges the three members of the tribunal because they have issued their opinion. It does not indicate the subject of the opinion allegedly issued, and it does not challenge [each judge] individually.

In this same writ, which was read by the defense to members of the international media, Mr Sotelo Borgen said that the basic rules of civilized justice are not being observed during this trial. Page 104

Here, one must ask: Can Mr Sotelo Borgen point out a rule that this court has failed to observe or violated to the detriment of his client? Surely not, because there is a file attesting to the contrary, in addition to the local and international press that covered the trial.

Whereas, third [as heard]: Regarding the evidence submitted by the defense during the trial, which includes statements under oath by the defendant and his wife -- these prove nothing, nor do they contribute anything new to the trial pertaining to the developments under investigation. They only reflect a family situation that is commonplace in our midst as a result of the tension caused by the aggression the country is facing.

Whereas fourth: Now it is warranted to review and analyze the arguments and evidence submitted to the case by the Attorney General's Office, and to establish the nature of the crime [cuerpo del delito] and whether the defendant Eugene Hasenfus is guilty or not guility. Eugene Hasenfus has been accused by the Attorney General's Office of violating the Law on the Maintenance of Public Order and Security, Decree 1074, paragraphs A and B.

The charges also accused the defendant of violating Articles 499 and 493, both in the Criminal Code.

Decree 1074, which contains the Law on the Maintenance of Public Order and Security states: Article 1: An offense against public security is committed by:

Paragraph A: Those who carry out actions designed to subject the nation totally or partially to foreign domination or undermine its independence and integrity.

From that law one deduces that he who violates the law must have committed actions designed to subject the nation totally or partially to foreign domination or to undermine its independence and integrity.

The following question must be asked: Has the defendant committed actions designed to attain the ends set forth in that law?

To respond to that question, it will necesary to examine and evaluate -- as we said earlier -- the evidence submitted by the Attorney General's Office and the testimony that the defendant presented before this authority.

Let us see. From pages 54-57 there is a hand-written statement by the defendant, which was translated into Spanish by the interpreter who participated in the trial. One of these interpreters was appointed by the defense. The translation is contained in pages 58-60. That hand-written statement was confirmed by Hasenfus in the presence of his attorney as those he had written and signed. Therefore, it fulfills all legal requirements of a free and spontaneous confession.

Page 1,102-1, 104 contain the verbal testimony given by the defendant in the presence of his attorney before this court. This is more than enough cause to give the testimony full legal efficacy of a confession in the trial.

In those statements, which constitute an authentic confession, the defendant clearly said that he began working for All American [preceding two words in English] in Southeast Asia in 1966. That company had contracts with the USAID, USOM [expansion unknown], and the American Embassy. He added, quote: Many contracts with with the CIA, for the transport of military assistance. End quote.

He also confessed that until 1973 he worked for Air America. See page 58. In the testimony given directly to this court, when the defendantd was asked what kind of work Cooper did in Southeast Asia -- as the defendant said that Cooper told him that he was going to do the same kind of work in Central America -- he answered: WIlliam Cooper worked in Laos, where he was captain of a C-123. Cooper took food, medication, passengers, and also small arms. He took military assistance, rice, medical equipment, all kinds of things. End quote. [no begin quote as heard]

As one can see from the aforementioned quote, Hasenfus was fully aware of the activity he would carry out in Central America, more specifically, in Nicaragua. It is also clear that Cooper did not pick Hasenfus at random or by pure chance, but that the two had links through an activity they had in common, namely, the supply of arms. That is why Cooper told him he would do the same kind of work as in Southeast Asia.

It is also very clear that the alleged need for a job that the defendant claims does not free him from any criminal responsibility. On the other hand, the defendant is very clear and categoric when, upon testifying to the tribunal in reply to a question from the president of the tribunal about the objectives or goals of his trips to Nicaragua, he replies: Quote, the objective of our flights to Nicaragua was to supply or to deliver cargo by air to the contras in Nicaragua, in other words, the fDN and UNO groups, end quote.

This clear and specific answer is congruent with the confession by the defendant, both in the hand-written document he drafted and in the statement he made before this authority.

In fact, the defendant confessed that he participated in four night-supply flights which were carried out over Matagalpa's Grande River, between El Gallo and San Pedro del Norte, and for which they used a DHC-4 Caribou plane.

He also confessed that the cargo belonged to the FDN. See page 59. The defendant also confessed that he participated in six flights to drop small arms and ammunition in the area near Bluefields and the Punta Gorda River.

The aforementioned fact makes it very clear that the defendant was fully aware of the activity he was carrying out -- namely, supplying arms to the counterrevolutionary groups that make up the FDN and UNO.

He was so fully aware of what he was doing that he said clearly who the weapons were for, and confessed that he was transporting weapons to supply the counterrevolutionary groups previously mentioned.

This warrants the following question: Could the counterrevolutionaries operate without said supply of weapons? The following must also be asked: Is it a secret that the counterrevolution, more specifically, the FDN, is directed, supplied, and funded by the current U.S. Government?

Is it a secret that those counterrevolutionary groups, led by the agencies of said government, carry out actions designed to subject the Nicaraguan nation totally or partially to the domination of the world power that finances them and to undermine its independence and integrity?

It must be made clear that the offense outlined in Article 1, Paragraph A, of Decree 1074, which we are analyzing, is based on the tangible factor of carrying out actions designed to attain one of the ends stated in that law, independent of whether or not the ends were attained.

That is why the tangible factor of the offense is the activity designed to attain any of the goals stated in the law.

Has the defendant carried out activities designed to attain any of the goals stated in the law?

This court has no doubt that it is fully proven through the confessions that were made that the defendant, Eugene Hasenfus, carried out the crime voluntarily, aware that his action was part of and complemented the activities of the counterrevolutionary groups with the well-known aims of undermining the independence and integrity of Nicaragua and subjecting the nation to foreign domination.

Therefore, this court believes that the confessions that were made by the defendant fully prove that he committed the crime [cuerpo del delito] and the offense.

These confessions were complemented by the testimonies of Jose Fernando Canales Aleman and Byron Montiel Salas, who testified in detail how the plane in which the defendant Eugene Hasenfus was traveling was downed.

There are also the testimonies of the witnesses who participated in the capture of the defendant: Antonio Acevedo Lara and Felix Noel Diaz Garcia, who identified the defendant as Eugene Hasenfus.

Whereas, fifth: It is now pertinent to analyze Paragraph D of Article 1 of Decree 1074, which according to the Attorney General's Office, was violated by the defendant, Eugene Hasenfus.

Article 1 states: An offense against public security is committed by: Paragraph 2, those who take up arms to attack the national government, its institutions and members, and those who carry out actions or efforts to take them over to that same end. [sentence as heard]

In this case, the inspection of weapons undertaken by expert Esteban Garcia -- which according to the testimony of the witness Ramiro Ramirez were the weapons he transpoted from the site of the downed plane -- and carried out by the court at the site of the developments, and in the presence of the defendant, prove that in effect, the downed plane, registration number [as heard] C-123K was the one in which Eugene Hasenfus was traveling and in which the weapons that were examined by experts were transported.

The expert explained that the weapons include a 7.62 Tokarev pistol; two Chinese-made AKMS [as heard] rifles, 7.62-mm caliber; an HK light machinegun, 7.62-mm caliber; a CG-7M antitank rocket, used in RPG-7 rocket launchers; charges for the RPG-7 rocket; 7.62 cartridges; and chargers for AKMS rifles. The expert also explained the technical and tactical use of the weapons, concluding that these are exclusively for military use.

As is deduced from this, and as the defendant has confessed, those arms and ammunition, totaling 10,000 pounds, were being transported from the Ilopango air base in El Salvador to Nicaragua to supply the counterrevolutionary groups of the FDN and UNO, which use them to attack the national government.

Also, the prisoner himself confessed that it was not the first time he flew over Nicaraguan territory to supply arms to the counterrevolution. He had done this at least 10 times before. Therefore, he was participating in one of the most important tasks of the criminal activity that the counterrevolution is carrying out, that of taking up arms to attack the Nicaraguan Government.

We must admit that without the participation of the prisoner in the supply of arms to the counterrevolutionary groups, they could not take up arms to attack the Nicaraguan Government. From what has been said, we conclude that the activity carried out by the prisoner was an indispensable action, which is considered a criminal action as established in Article 1, Clause B. Therefore, the defendant has violated the article in its first part, after confirming the commission of the crime according to the evidence analyzed before.

Whereas, sixth: The Attorney General's Office states in its accusation that the prisoner Eugene Hasenfus has violated Article 499, Clause B, of the Nicaraguan Penal Code, which states: Those who import, manufacture, sell, transfer, or transport arms, artifacts, or explosive materials with the intention of disrupting public order or promoting or causing unrest in the country are guilty of terrorism, as are those who incite, advise, direct, or promote such importation, sale, storage, distribution, transportation, or use; and they will be sent to prison without bail for a period of 6 months to 2 years.

From the evidence analyzed in the previous whereas, it is easy to conclude that defendant Eugene Hasenfus was not transporting military arms for the Nicaraguan Government, but to be used against the Nicaraguan Government, which unquestionably has created unrest in the country, inasmuch as those arms have been used to kill defenseless peasants and other Nicaraguan citizens.

As can be clearly seen, the material element to commit the crime of terrorism as established in the law has been violated by prisoner Eugene Hasenfus, who with his activity of transporting arms for the counterrevolutionary groups has caused unrest in the country according to the reasons to which we have already referred.

The authority considers that the commission of the crime has been fully proved and is the responsibility of the defendant, according to the evidence already analyzed.

Whereas, seventh: The Attorney General's Office also states in its accusation that Article 493 of the Penal Code has been violated by prisoner Eugene Hasenfus. This article says: Whoever takes part in an association or band of three or more persons, organized for the permanent intention of committing crimes with the agreement and mutual support of its members will be sentenced to prison from 1 to 3 years, without affecting other sentences he has been given for having committed other crimes. This sentence will be increased by one-third to leaders and chiefs of the bands.

In his statement before this court the defendant said that the flights to supply weapons to the counterrevolutionary groups in Nicaragua were made by William Cooper, Wallace Sawyer and himself, although he stated that another person was in the plane that was downed. He identified that person only as a Nicaraguan radio operator. However, William Cooper, Wallace Sawyer, and the defendant, Eugene Hasenfus, were clearly members of a team.

This is so, according to the defendant's confession, because they were the ones who always carried out the flights to supply weapons to the counterrevolutionaries. In other words, they did so by common agreement and helped each other, using the plane that was downed -- that is, the C-123K, which, according to the expert testimony of Hugo Mendieta Mendieta, had not been legally registered, and had been subjected to all kinds of equally illegal modifications. Therefore, if the airplane had not been downed and Cooper and Sawyer killed, they would still be carrying out these illicit activities, as they did in Southeast Asia, and as they were doing in Nicaragua.

It is very clear that the activities being carried out by Hasenfus, Cooper, and Sawyer were not merely incidental, but continuous. They would have done it for as long as they could achieve their goal of supplying weapons the counterrevolutionaries used to attack Nicaragua.

A crime was committed by virtue of the simple fact that they formed a permanent association to commit crimes, as outlined in Article 493 PM, and this particular crime is punishable independent of the punishment for any crimes actually committed. In view of this, this court believes that the corpus delicti has been fully established, as well as the guilt of the defendant, who has violated the aforementioned laws.

Whereas, eighth: This court wishes to refer to a piece of evidence presented by the prosecutor's office. It consists of a videocassette of an interview given by the defendant Eugene Hasenfus to CBS reporter Mike Wallace. At the prosecutor's request that casette was viewed in the presence of the defendant, his attorney, the prosecutor, the interpreters, the court secretary, and the president of the tribunal on a Betamax [videorecorder] and a television set. By this means, the image of the defendant was projected, and the translation into Spanish was heard.

After the videocassette was viewed, the tribunal president asked the defendant if the image on the screen was his and if this was a recording of his interview with Mike Wallace. The defendant answered through the interpreters that it was.

In the course of the interview it was clearly seen and heard that the defendant said, in the translation, that he worked for the CIA and that the CIA paid him. However, this court feels that although this point is not on record -- because none of the participants in the trial who were present asked for it to be included in the record -- the relationship between the defendant and the CIA has been fully established in the defendant's confession, recorded on pages 54-57. This confession was written in the defendant's own hand, as he admitted to this court in the presence of his lawyer.

Whereas, ninth: This court believes that it is very important to point out a fact that clearly and unequivocally demonstrates that the defendant attempted to hide the truth at certain times. Indeed, when the defendant made a statement to this authority, on the back of page 102, he said, quote: One day, Max Gomez took me and three or four other people to the security office at Ilopango Airport and had identification cards issued to us, unquote. However, the court takes special notice of the fact that, when asked by his lawyer, quote: that the defendant state whether he personally knew that the card he used to enter Ilopango Airport identified him as an advisor, he answered no, he did not kow. [no unquote notation, as heard]

As we were saying, this denial cannot fail to attract the court's attention since it is totally false. The defendant has never denied the authenticity of the identification card, recorded on page 131, containing his picture and a legend which states, quote: Restricted Area. [sentence as heard] [no unquote notation, as heard]. The reverse of the card states: Salvadoran Air force; name, Eugene Hasenfus; group, USA; specialty, adviser, issued, 28 June 986 [as heard]; expiration date, 28 January 987 [as heard]. There is the defendant's signature, followed by the number 41122.

As we were saying, it is totally incredible that the defendant, who signed the card, did not read it. This demonstrates that the defendant lies in an attempt to hide the truth in the face of such clear proof. Therefore, this court wonders what he is trying to hide with this denial.

Whereas, 10th: The defender argues in his document presented on 13 November that all the actions of this tribunal are null, stating for this purpose, in contradiction with what he had previously argued, that even though the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals are legitimate and competent to try the crimes included in Decree 1074, Articles 1 and 2, this competence, according to the defender, is exclusively for Nicaraguans.

The document presented by the defender to which we have referred has a perfect logical construction, but that is all. Because he started from a false premise, he inevitably reaches a false conclusion. As he says himself in his brief, Article 13 PM forbids liberal interpretations in penal matters and stipulates that the judge must adhere strictly to the letter of the law.

Moreover, all those who are knowledgeable about the law know full well that an essential characteristic of criminal law is classification [tipicidad]. In other words, an act is a crime only if it is defined as such in criminal law before it is committed.

The defense attorney bases his entire allegation on the third whereas of the decree establishing the TPA, forgetting that the whereas' are merely introductory phrases outlining the background and the philosophical bases on which the spirit of the law are based; that they are not the actual law; they do not contain legal provisions.

Further, we can also say that the argument used by the defense is distorted. In other words, the defense distorts the letter of UN Resolution 2074 when it cites that resolution as stating that every state has the right to bring its own nationals to trial for war crimes or crimes against humanity, and that the resolution forbids trial of foreigners. In other words, the defense attorney is making a liberal and biased interpretation of a UN resolution. Actually, the convention proscribing time limitations on war crimes or crimes against humanity is intended to ensure that the passage of time will not allow those crimes to go unpunished, and it urges the UN member countries to take legislative measures to prevent the application of a statute of limitations on such crimes and make it possible to extradite those who commit such crimes in UN countries.

It can thus be seen that the cited resolution merely reaffirms the right to bring to trial not only foreigners who commit such crimes in one's territory, but also nationals who participate in the commission of such crimes.

In this case, this court is dealing with crimes that have been classified in Nicaraguan criminal law, a law that was in force prior to the commission of the crimes. These crimes are listed in Articles 1 and 2 of the aforementioned 1074 and related articles, in conformity with Article 16 of the Penal Code, which states textually:

Article 1. Penal Law of Nicaragua.
The Penal Law of Nicaragua is applicable:
Paragraph I: To those who violate it in the national territory.

Likewise, according to Paragraph III of the same article, it is also applicable to those who have perpetrated crimes outside the territory, including crimes against the internal or external security of the republic.

In addition to the basic arguments and positions expressed, this court is of the opinion that the defense attorney's charges of invalidity are groundless, because the grounds for absolute invalidation are listed in Article 443 of the Code of Criminal Proceedings, Paragraph 6 which reads; The charge of lack of jurisdiction is grounds for invalidation, provided that the charge is presented at the proper time. Therefore, it is not applicable in this case, because the challenge to the court's jurisdiction was not presented by the defense attorney at the beginning of the proceedings and it was rejected by this court for the reasons stated in the decision handed down at 1000 on 27 October 1986.

Whereas, 11th: This court cannot conclude this verdict without mentioning the fact that the defendant has been present during all the formalities carried out during the development of the trial and his defense attorney was always present -- with the exception of the on-site inspection. The defense attorney was not present at the site although the court had made available to him the means necessary to go there.

We also wish to state that the defense attorney, Dr Sotelo Borgen, met with the defendant as many times as he requested and for the period of time he deemed necessary.

We also want to refer to the request for clemency made by the Hasenfus couple. In this regard, the court wishes to clarify that it does not have the responsibility to attend to this type of petition because, according to the laws of the land, there is an out-of-court procedure used for it. This type of petition, as we mentioned, has its own requirements and does not fall into the purview of this court. Therefore, a decision in this regard would be innocuous and worthless.

Whereas, 12th: This court believes that for the application of the penalty, it should be taken into consideration that the defendant possesses an education that allows him to be fully aware of the criminal actions he has perpetrated because, he has said that he is a high school [preceding two words in English] graduate, which is approximately equivalent to the title of high school in Nicaragua. Moreover, he has admitted that he is an air cargo specialist, which logically requires specialized skills.

Furthermore, in Article 30 of the Penal Code, the aggravations mentioned in Paragraphs III, VI and VII of the previously mentioned Article 30 should also be taken into account.

We also believe that although the crimes established in Paragraph II of Article 1 of Decree 1074, and in Paragraph II of Article 499 PM have been fully proven, and they were indeed perpetrated, according to the rules of the [words indistinct] -- established in Article 90 of the Penal Code referring to the application of the penalties -- in this case one action entails two different crimes. The action that entails two different crimes is in turn the means to perpetrate the principal crime established in Subsection A of Article 1 Decree 1074.

Whereas, from what has been established by Decrees 896, 1233 and 1074; Articles 499, 493, 78 and 30, all of the Penal Law, the undersigned, members of the tribunal, rule that defendant Eugene Hasenfus Haines, adult, married, air cargo specialist [words indistinct] state of Wisconsin, U.S., is sentenced to the maximum penalty of 30 years in prison for violating Article 1, Clause A, of Decree 1074; and to the maximum penalty of 3 years of prison for violating Article 493, of the current Penal Law linked to the preceding.

According to Article 89 PN, the penalties have been applied according to perpetration of each crime in particular, without impairment to the expressed in Whereas, 12. However, the defendant shall not serve a penalty of more than 30 years, as is also established in the [words indistinct] of the Statute of Rights and Guarantees. The defendant is condemned to the cumulative penalty.

To be copied, notified and consulted with the Court of Appeals if this sentence is not appealed.
Signed by the magistrates and office of court clerks.

Ramirez Willing To Free Pilot

PA160204 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0111 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Nov (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez said here today that Nicaragua is willing to make any goodwill gesture, even beyond that of releasing U.S. pilot Eugene Hasenfus. In statements to the television newscast "24 Hours," Ramirez added that the Sandinist Government wishes to do the above, as long as that truly helps find an effective path to the peace "our country needs."

The Nicaraguan vice president stressed that the Sandinist revolution that triumphed in July 1979 is humanitarian, "and we have already shown this on previous occasions."

Ramirez stopped for a few hours in the Mexican capital en route to Atlanta, Georgia, where he will participate in an international news conference.

According to the high-ranking Nicaraguan official, the paths [to peace] include dialogue, understanding, and an end of aggression, the deaths, the bloodshed, and the financing of the mercenary forces. "That," he said, "would be very important, and then there would be no more Hasenfus'."

Today in Managua, Hasenfus was sentenced to 30 years in prison after being found guilty by the Anti-Somozist Peoples Tribunals of supplying weapons to the contras.

Reyes Foresees No Pardon

PA161858 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1736 GMT 16 Nov 86

[By Matthew Campbell]

[Excerpts] Managua, 16 Nov (REUTER) -- Nicaraguan Justice Minister Rodrigo Reyes today discarded the possibility of a pardon for Eugene Hasenfus, the U.S. pilot [as received] sentenced to 30 years in prison.

EL NUEVO DIARIO, a government mouthpiece, has quoted the Nicaraguan minister as saying: "I do not see any possibility of a pardon for Hasenfus." Reyes said Nicaragua had nothing to gain, inside or outside the country, by releasing the U.S. aviator [as received] who was sentenced to 30 years in prison after having been found guilty of complicity in a plot "to subject the nation to foreign domination." He said: "The people would reject a pardon."

"Furthermore," he added, "the international political situation does not permit a pardon at this moment. I would say that the situation is adverse to a pardon."

Reyes said that after Hasenfus was captured last month following the downing of his plane while it was transporting arms to anti-Sandinist rebels, the U.S. Congress approved $100 million to help the rebels, which are known here as contras. he noted: "If I were told: all right, if you pardon Hasenfus, the United States will suspend its aid to the contras -- I would say release him. But this is not going to happen." [passage omitted]

An important presidential spokesman, Rene Nunez, has said the governing FSLN has not yet decided what to do with Hasenfus. "There are many alternatives, but we cannot yet say that we will do this or that," he said. He added: "The FSLN is pragmatic. It adopts decisions with an eye on strategic solutions and benefits for the revolution." [passage omitted]

Cardinal Obando Favors Pardon

PA162120 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1931 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, 16 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo spoke yesterday in favor of a "pardon or amnesty" for the U.S. citizen, Eugene Hasenfus, who has been sentenced to 30 years in prison.

At the end of the mass that opened the Eucharistic Congress in Managua, Msgr Obando y Bravo said that "in due time, a pardon or amnesty, or whatever you may call it, could be granted" to the prisoner Hasenfus.

Eugene Hasenfus was sentenced yesterday by the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal (TPA) to 30 years for violating the Public Security Law, in addition to the crimes of terrorism and association with the intent to commit a crime. Eugene Hasenfus was also found guilty by the TPA of supplying arms to the rebels in violation of our country's sovereignty and independence.

Msgr Obando y Bravo said that a "pardon or amnesty" in favor of Hasenfus, "would contribute to unite the family."

He was also in favor of an exchange of prisoners between the government and the rebel forces struggling to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. The government still has not answered the rebels' proposal.

"This will contribute to peace and harmony between the two groups," Cardinal Obando y Brabo said as he was entering his car accompanied by Cardinal Opilio Rossi. Obando y Bravo said "now that we are celebrating this Eucharistic Congress, we could find the way to improve relations among the Nicaraguan families."

U.S. SENATOR CITED ON REAGAN SPEECH ON IRAN

PA141344 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Despite efforts made last night by President Ronald Reagan to try to explain the shipment of weapons to groups that oppose the Iranian Government in exchange for hostages, the credibility of the United States has dropped to a dangerous level at the international level, Senator Robert Byrd has said. Byrd has been mentioned as a future Democratic leader in the Senate.

Reagan tried to justify the action by upholding four arguments, including the desire to renew relations with Iran, ending the 6-year war between Iran and Iraq in an honorable manner, eliminating terrorism and subversion that is promoted by the government, and influencing the return of all the hostages in Lebanon. The speech only lasted 15 minutes in which he said that he has not betrayed his allies, that he has not violated the principles of dealing with terrorists, and that he has not violated his neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war despite the fact that he has sent weapons to one of the sides. In another part of his speech, Reagan said that the supply of weapons was a clear signal to Teheran that he is also interested in the Iranian Government changing direction.

TINOCO ON ICJ SUIT AGAINST COSTA RICA, HONDURAS

PA151337 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] If the United States stops using the territories of Honduras and Costa Rica to launch its aggression against Nicaragua, there would be no reason for Nicaragua to continue its suit against those nations in the International Court of Justice, Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco told ANN last night.

The deputy foreign minister said that Costa Rica and Honduras have not replied to the Nicaraguan proposal for an out-of-court settlement. The proposal was made in the Contadora Group meetings held during the OAS General Assembly session in Guatemala.

UNO PROPOSES PRISONER EXCHANGE WITH FSLN

PA150225 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 14 Nov 86 p 79

[Communique Issued by the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity on 13 November]

[Text] In view of the statements made by His Eminence Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo to the international press expressing his satisfaction with our proposal to exchange 70 EPS war prisoners for 34 prisoners, members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance [as published] captured by the FSLN, we propse and request: that Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo serve as a mediator in the negotiations for the prisoner exchange, a role he has carried out successfully in the past, as in the case of the attack on the house of Jose Maria Castillo and the takeover of the National Palace.

The success of this negotiation, which would bring happiness to many Nicaraguan homes whose children are fighting on both sides of this conflict, depends on the answer of the FSLN, but that organization has remained silent up to the moment.

Issued on 13 November 1986 by the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) and signed by Adolfo Calero P., Arturo J. Cruz, and Alfonso Robelo C.

ORTEGA, MINISTERS REVIEW CURRENT SITUATION

PA141552 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The prolonged storage of products for the people or for the government in the warehouses of Corinto and other ports of the country was discussed yesterday during a ministerial meeting that President Daniel Ortega presided over. Another issue discussed in the meeting was the lack of exchange of information between the communications media and institutions. The cabinet discussed the delicate situation regarding the supply of goods and some issues concerning the communications media.

The president reviewed the national, regional, and international political situation. He referred in particular to the results of the U.S. Congressional elections, the celebration of the anniversaries on 8 November, the danger of a U.S. military intervention, and other issues.

ORTEGA RECEIVES WPK DELEGATION ON ANNIVERSARY

SK140440 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] According to a report from Managua, Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Executive Commission of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, on 7 November received the WPK [Worker's Party of Korea] delegation led by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, which was on a visit to that country to attend celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

On the occasion, the head of the delegation conveyed the warm greetings which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il sent to the president. The president expressed his deep gratitude for the greetings and asked that militant greetings from him and the Nicaraguan people be conveyed to the respected great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. He expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. On the occasion, conversations were held in a friendly atmosphere.

(Javier Chamorro Mora), vice minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua, and Pak Myong-hak, ambassador of our country to Nicaragua, were on hand.

Delegation Visits Station

SK140443 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] According to a report from Managua, the WPK delegation led by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, which was on a visit to Nicaragua to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, on 7 November met Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the Executive Commission of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of defense. Friendly conversations were held on this occasion.

On 8 November, the delegation also met Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado. The vice president expressed his full support for the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. During the visit, the delegation was present at a working people's rally held in the (Regero) district in Managua and visited the (Momotombo) thermal power station.

RUIZ, SWEDISH MINISTER TOUR MINING COMPLEX

PA142250 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Nov 86 p 5

[Text] Four million tons of reserve production at the Francisco Mesa Roja mining complex and a 1986 production total of 22,100 ounces of gold are some of the fruits of the government-to-government cooperation between Sweden and Nicaragua. This cooperation began late in 1981 and has grown since then. Complex workers reported this to Lena Hjelm-Wallen, Swedish minister of development aid, during her visit to that installation.

In addition to financing amounting to $18 million per year, cooperation includes various pilot projects in health for miners, training and assistance by Swedish technicians, and the creation of the Olof Palme training school.

A thorough briefing on the work accomplished, particularly regarding geological exploration and metal mining which have never before been undertaken in the country, pleased the official. She said she was impressed with the work and permanent struggle by the Nicaraguan people to achieve independence and development despite the difficult circumstances that exist because of foreign aggression.

The visit was conducted with Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, minister of foreign cooperation, and included tours of the processing plant, hospital, laboratory areas, and central workshop, as well as a visit to Santa Pancha mine.

"The force of uniting and organizing governments and people is like a ring of solidarity in international solidarity," Comm Henry Ruiz said in discussing the plans for the country's economic development for next year. He said that an attempt will be made to keep the state budget for 1987 at this year's level. In terms of planning this means "limiting spending without depressing the economy, especially attempting not to affect workers."

In trade, he explained that both imports and exports will be handled with a view to improving prices and to improving the relationship between trade prices, specifically with governments who are in solidarity with the Nicaraguan cause.

"We must make the economy more rational, consistent, and less spontaneous," the commander said, pointing out that this does not mean reducing exports. "The economy will be regulated by the generation of net foreign exchange. However, it must be said that cotton and sugar do not yield net foreign exchange. This will be compensated for products that do yield net foreign exchange," he said.

Ruiz recommended that the situation demands we not spend more than we produce. He explained that if one quintal of cotton costs $42 to produce and is sold for approximately $30, it is logically not a profitable activity because "it is not aimed strictly at stabilizing the economy, but at solving the problem of the people's productive activities..." he said.

Therefore, he said, cotton production will satisfy the demand of the textile industry, adding value to that production: that is, transforming cotton into thread, material, and the like, merchandise that does have a sufficient market. The matter is, he said, changing the strategy of the past, in which cotton growers produced only for foreign industry, which later sold us the finished product.

REAGAN ACKNOWLEDGES 'SECRET' RELATIONS WITH IRAN

FL141253 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi has said the United States should not expect any assistance whatsoever from his country in any possible mediation to release U.S. hostages captured in Lebanon until they give up the weapons Tehran bought [from] and paid [to] Washington and which have not yet been supplied by the White House.

In a televised speech, U.S. President Ronald Reagan acknowledged secret diplomatic relations with Iran due to what he called its strategic importance to U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf. In his statements, Reagan tried to minimize to a certain degree the scandal resulting from a possible supply of weapons to Iran in exchange for hostages.

Reagan Asks for 'Cooperation'

FL141325 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has called for cooperation and understanding in the secret negotiations U.S. representatives have held for the past 18 months with Iranian authorities. In a nationally televised speech from his White House office, Reagan tried to check rumors of weapons supplies to Iran in exchange for U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

According to the President, the purpose of negotiations with Tehran is to restore bilateral relations, end the Iran-Iraq war, eliminate state terrorism and subversion, and liberate all U.S. hostages in Lebanon. Reagan also referred to Iran's strategic position in the [Persian] Gulf and its special geographic situation, which he said is very important to the United States.

'Powerless' To Defend Himself

FL151257 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Guriel Eisenberg, Israeli citizen accused of participating in the sale of weapons to Iran, told a New York judge that White House authorities were well-informed of his illegal activities.

The trial against the international arms trafficker occurs at a time when President Ronald Reagan is increasingly becoming more powerless to defend himself against the sharp criticisms of his opposers for having approved the secret operation. Several personalities from the Arab world, including some Washington allies, have expressed their displeasure over the scandal's implications.

CASTRO BESTOWS MARTI ORDER ON SPAIN'S GONZALEZ

FL141711 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, last night decorated Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez Marquez with the National Order of Jose Marti.

The order was bestowed on the distinguished visitor in a solemn ceremony at the Palace of the Revolution.

[Begin Castro recording] As a symbol of our peoples' afection and sympathy toward you and the Spanish people, the decision was made to decorate you with the Order of Jose Marti. [applause] [end Castro recording]

[Begin Gonzalez Recording] I promised to be brief and I do not want to prolong my speech, but, with emotion, I wish to say tonight that I am on Cuban soil as president of the government [as heard]. I have done so before in other capacities. Today, I represent my people when I say our ties are very profound, very strong, and will continue to be so. I remain loyal to a tradition that, far from changing, has kept us united. I want to remain loyal to the commitment which -- far from personal, not explicit, but tacit -- will continue to maintain an open, cordial, and sincere communication with you, Commander, with you, President.

Thank you very much for the honor bestowed upon me. Thank you very much for the distinction given to me for the Spanish people, for my people. Thank you very much for the cordial welcome and I hope these days of new contact between us will be very productive. Thank you. [applause] [end Gonzalez recording]

Also in the evening, our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz held a reception for the president of the Spanish Government in the Palace of the Revolution's Protocol Hall. The event was attended by the Spanish delegation accompanying Gonzalez, high-level Cuban party and government leaders, the diplomatic corps accredited in our country, and Spanish citizens living in Cuba.

Gonzalez, Castro Meet Privately

LD142135 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Since early this morning, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and Cuban President Fidel Castro have been holding a private meeting, which is expected to be very long. At the meeting, Felipe Gonzalez will try to obtain a promise from the Cuban leader to release Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, who has been in prison for more than 20 years. The Spanish prime minister will also ask Fidel Castro to release other Spanish subjects who are being held in Cuban prisons.

Another important point on the agenda of Felipe Gonzalez' talks with Castro is the securing of compensation for Spaniards expropriated during the Cuban revolution. Immediately after arriving in Havana yesterday, Felipe Gonzalez was decorated by Fidel Castro with the Medal of the Order of Jose Marti.

Gonzalez, Officials Hold Talks

FL150050 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Today, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez began a round of talks after the distinguished visitor received the Jose Marti Order last night.

Likewise, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today met with Spanish Economy, Finance, and Commerce Minister Carlos Solchaga, who is part of the delegation accompanying Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. Matters regarding economic and trade relations were discussed at the meeting. A possible increase of Cuban exports to Spain to attain a more balanced bilateral trade was considered. The parties agreed to pay special attention to Cuban tobacco exports which have dropped in the last few years. Also, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Carlos Solchaga examined matters related to the Cuban debt with Spain. Spain is one of our country's main foreign debt creditor. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Sees Malmierca

PA151839 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez have expressed in Havana their concern about the current situation in Central America and especially about the case of Nicaragua, which is threatened with U.S. intervention. The two leaders reiterated their support for the Contadora and Support Groups in their efforts to achieve peace in the region.

Malmierca and Fernandez Ordonez also agreed that the SELA needs to be strengthened so that it can play a more active role in the integration of the region. Meanwhile, the private talks between Cuban Chief of State Fidel Castro and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez are continuing in the Cuban capital. Gonzalez arrived in Cuba for an official visit on Thursday. He will leave for Madrid on Sunday.

Mayor Meets Fernandez Mell

FL142331 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1907 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Today Mayor of Madrid Juan Barranco Gallardo met with Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of Havana's Provincial Assembly of the People's Government at its headquarters. The two officials exchanged comments of mutual friendship and were pleased with the meeting, which coincides with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez' visit.

Barranco, who is in Cuba at the invitation of Havana's government organization, is accompanied by an entourage and will participate in the events commemorating the 467th anniversary of the founding of Havana. The mayor of Madrid showed interest in bilateral exchanges between the two countries and proposed that Cuban intellectuals and scientists conduct a 1-week long conference in Madrid next year.

Mayor Receives Key of Havana

FL150200 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of Havana's Provincial Assembly of the People's Government, today presented the key of Havana to Mayor of Madrid Juan Barranco Gallardo. During a ceremony held in our capital's museum, Mr Gallardo also was decorated with the golden insignia accrediting him as a distinguished guest of the city.

The mayor of Madrid gave Fernandez Mell the symbol of the city of Madrid represented in a glass figurine. Shortly before, Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez toured some building located in the capital's historic district.

Officials Discuss Tourism

FL151917 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez' visit to Cuba has provided the opportunity for members of his delegation to meet with representatives from Cuban organizations. At the National Institute of Tourism (INTUR) headquarters this morning, INTUR president Rafael Sed met with Mr Ignacio Fuejo, secretary general of Spanish Tourism.

During the meeting, they discussed tourism development in the two countries as well as the immediate goals that are planned for this task. During the conversations, the deep history that unites Cuba and Spain was stressed as well as the importance Cuba places on the exchange of tourism experiences in general.

Gonzalez on Visit, Agreements

LD162117 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez ends his official visit to Cuba this evening with a news conference at which reporters are waiting to discover what he and Fidel Castro spoke about yesterday, Saturday, during their private talks, or as some media described it, their secret talks. During these talks it is possible that they discussed bilateral matters, the international situation and the external policy of both Spain and Cuba. We go to Havana and Javier Arenas:

[Arenas] A release of Hispano-Cuban prisoners is planned for before the end of the year, and agreements on Cuban compensation for dispossessed Spaniards and trading relations have been signed while awaiting the meeting of the Mixed Hispano-Cuban commission which begins its work tomorrow here in Havana. We look at the details: Felipe Gonzalez announced the decision could be made soon, on the release of several Hispano-Cuban prisoners, among them Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo:

[Begin Gonzalez recording in progress] ... independently of the problems of the definition of nationality, which I do not want to go into, obviously, because it seems to me neither logical nor appropriate. President Castro will submit for the government's consideration the problem that has arisen with regard to Mr Menoyo, with the goodwill to settle it before the end of the year. [end recording]

[Arenas] With regard to Cuban compensation for the Spaniards dispossessed as a result of the beginning of the revolution, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez positively assessed the sum that has been set aside: $40 million, to be paid over 15 years, a decision which was signed this very morning by the foreign ministers of the two countries. Felipe Gonzalez also said there is a willingness to increase Cuban exports to Spain. There is a current balance of trade to the detriment of Cuba, which, although it has a difficult internal economic situation, is as far as Spain is concerned, a country with which it maintains a cordial and serious dialogue.

Such a dialogue has taken place during this visit, in which Fidel Castrol and Felipe Gonzalez have been together the the whole time:

[Begin Gonzalez recording] I believe that on the behalf of all of us I can say that we have felt extraordinarily happy in Cuba and that the [words indistinct] are very useful to all of us. We now have the will to maintain these relations, to overcome and misunderstanding that may occur, or that may have occurred, and to be able to work together since we are making analyses from a multilateral and a bilateral point of view, which accord to a very high degree. [end recording]

[Arenas] No doubt during the 2 days on the island of Cayo Piedras when Fidel Castro and Felipe Gonzalez shared the sport of fishing -- not underwater fishing as had been said, but [word indistinct] fishing -- the subject of the controversial commemoration of the fifth centenary of the discovery of America in 6 years' time must have been discussed, and is being said to be a historic event, without going into assessments of the past:

[Begin Gonzalez recording] In 1992 we see a date for a real meeting -- I do not say with Spain, I also say it with a legitimate right as a Spaniard to hope for this between the various countries of the Latin American continent. [sentence as heard] On this [word indistinct] I believe that understanding not only has taken place, but that it is logical that it should take place, and I do not think any kind of misunderstanding will arise again. [end recording]

[Arenas] During the review during these days in Cuba by the Cuban and Spanish authorities of all the general policy matters, and above all with regard to the Ibero-American and Central American region, we should stress two statements by Felipe Gonzalez: the repetition of the idea on the external debt -- that it cannot be settled just on economic accounts, but that the levels of development and survival of the countries must be taken into account. In any case, Felipe Gonzalez said that Spain is not a big creditor country, but we have granted certain credits; from this point of view we are making a systematic effort at the Paris Club to achieve a certain amount of flexibility toward the most heavily indebted countries.

The second statement -- with regard to Nicaragua -- occurred when a Cuban journalist asked what the Spanish position was on a hypothetical U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. Felipe Gonzalez replied firmly: I believe as well as hope that this will not take place. Already nearing the end of this visit he repeated that Fidel Castro can visit Spain at any time:

[Begin Gonzalez recording] You know that there is an invitation, an invitation that was made earlier on -- there wa a visit, a technical stopover, but I believe this visit will take place in the future. As I have said on other occasions, the invations is not an invitation I can make or endorse, but it is naturally, from an institutional point of view, for the head of state to make. This has already been done. [end recording]

[Arenas] Fidel Castro and Felipe Gonzalez are together again at the same table, at the lunch held at the Convention Center where the press conference held by the Spanish prime minister finished only a few minutes ago. They are moving toward the farewell that will take place in the next few hours at the Jose Marti de Cuba Airport, concluding the tour of Ecuador, Peru, and Cuba.

Castro Bids Gonzalez Farewell

LD170558 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] A news conference ended the official visit by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to Cuba. The Spanish prime minister told reporters that Fidel Castro would submit for his government's consideration the problem of Spaniard Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, who has been a prisoner in Cuba since 1975, and is willing to settle it before the end of the year. At this moment Prime Minister Gonzalez is flying back to Spain.

In Havana, correspondent Javier Arenas: [Arenas] The DC-8 of the Spanish Air Force is on its way back to Madrid. At 1800 local time, 0000 Spanish time, Felipe Gonzalez and his retinue of three ministers and other high-ranking officials of the administration were seen off at the Jose Marti Airport in Havana by members of the Cuban Council of Ministers and of the Politburo of the Communist Party. Fidel Castro did not leave Felipe Gonzalez for a single moment and accompanied him as far as the steps of the plane with a hand on his shoulder. Along the route from the capital to the airport, a distance of some 15 km, several tens of thousands of people had gathered in response to the call made by the commander, with volunteer militiamen ensuring order. Dominating the send-off ceremony at the airport, with military honors and the playing of the national anthems of both countries, was a large banner bearing a likeness of Felipe Gonzalez -- the same as last Thursday when he arrived, but with the message: happy return home.

SOVIET VICE ADMIRAL GIVEN INTERNATIONALIST MEDAL

FL141759 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] At the suggestion of Army General Raul Castro, FAR minister, members of a Soviet naval delegation visiting Cienfuegos were decorated during a solemn ceremony at Party headquarters in Cienfuegos Province.

In a Council of State agreement, signed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, the Internationalist Combatant Medal, second class, was awarded to Vice Admiral Fedor Starozhilov. Medals of fraternity were awarded to the detachment's combatants.

POLISH INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER MEETS R. CASTRO

PA151826 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] General of the Army Raul Castro Ruz, FAR minister, met on Friday in Havana with General Czeslaw Kiszczack, Polish internal affairs minister. The two leaders addressed topics of bilateral interest and also discussed the current international situation.

BRAZILIAN BUSINESSMEN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

FL140310 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation of 22 Brazilian businessmen accompanied by Paulo Alberto Soarez from the Brazilian Foreign Ministry has held talks with Cuban Vice President of the Council of Ministers Antonio Rodriguez Maurell.

The mission is headed by the president of the Brazilian Industry Federation, Luis Octavio Vieira. Businessmen from the fertilizers, textiles, naval construction, shoes, ceramic, and other sectors were also present. This is the first commercial business mission to visit after the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Rodriguez Maurell indicated that trade possibilities are very wide and varied and that we can complement each other in sugarcane and non-sugarcane agriculture. Vieira pointed out the numerous cooperation possibilities between Cuba and Brazil.

OLYMPICS SELECTION DEPENDS ON 1988 ATTENDANCE

F1141351 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Havana, Cuba, will host the 1991 Pan-American Games, but some strings are attached. To get the games, the Cubans must participate in the 1988 Summer Olympics in South Korea. Just in case they don't, Pan-American officials meeting in Barbados chose the Argentinian city of Mar del Plata as an alternative.

CEMA MACHINERY MEETING CONCLUDES WITH PROTOCOL

FL151930 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Based on a cooperation program for exchanging technology through the year 2000, Cuba may specialize in the production of electronic equipment and instruments for export to CEMA-member countries. This was reported during the signing of a trade protocol that includes the development of industrial automation among CEMA-member countries.

This concluded the third meeting of Branch Bureau No 8 (Buro Ramal Ocho) on machinery construction, which began 12 November in Havana. The bureau's program establishes priorities in producing programmable controllers and electronic sensors and equipment for the measuring and marking of industrial parameters.

Central Committee Member Urges Full Workday

FL131615 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Upon speaking at a workers' movement meeting in Villa Clara, Rene Penalver, member of the Party Central Committee and second secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] national committee, stressed the importance of the best use of the work day. Penalver also called for eradication of the deficiencies detected, such as incompletion of the work day, absenteeism, lack of productivity, and lack of control over the work force.

HAITI

PROTESTS CONTINUE DESPITE NAMPHY ASSURANCES

FL141225 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] In Haiti, demonstrators protested against the government in at least three cities yesterday [13 November] despite assurances from President Henri Namphy of his concern for human rights and democracy. Protestors took to the streets in the northern city of Gonaives and in Leogane and Jeremie, south of the capital.

Mr Namphy, who took over when Mr Duvalier fled into exile in France in February, said in a nation-wide broadcast on Wednesday [12 November] that he would block any power plays by supporters of the Duvalier regime.

GENERAL STRIKE TO PROTEST 'GOVERNMENT FAILURE'

FL151200 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Haitian political groups said Friday [14 November] that they are organizing a general strike next week to protest what they call the government's failure to address complaints about human rights and other abuses.

In an apparent attempt to diffuse the discontent, radio stations repeatedly have broadcast government statements that certain army officers had been transferred. No further information was available.

JAMAICA

LABOR MINISTER SAYS FUNDS NEEDED TO FIGHT DRUGS

FL072212 Bridgetown CANA in English 2028 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 7, CANA -- Jamaica's labour minister, J A G Smith has chided major nations which put pressure on Caribbean countries to wipe out their drug trade while failing to provide the economic support to wean farmers and rural people away from the illegal businses.

In a speech to the triennial meeting of the Caribbean Conference of Labour, Smith also complained that though the Caribbean was a minor producer of marijuana we are branded as though we are major producers and users.

He said it was true that support was given for eradication and policing programmes in the region, but added: I am not aware of any specific funds being made available to Jamaica to support an alternative production drive for young people who may have turned to the growing of or trafficking in ganja (marijuana) out of sheer economic necessity.

Jamaica has come under pressure from the United States to crack down on the marijuana trade. A large portion of the marijuana grown here ends up in the United States.

However, Smith argued that small countries, such as those in the Caribbean, ought not to be expected to take on and defeat the international drug traffic ring that is so sophisticated, so highly organised, funded, and staffed as to be able to operate without apparent hindrance in the richest and most powerful nations. Caribbean governments recognised the need to fight the problem, Smith said, but were limited by their resources.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

REAGAN WEAPONS-HOSTAGE SWAP DENIAL 'DEFENSIVE'

FL141326 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The United States President, Ronald Reagan, took to the air waves last night to deny that the United States was swapping weapons for hostages.

In a speech marked by defensive overtones, Mr Reagan denounced as utterly false charges that American arms were sent to Iran as ransom for the hostages in Lebanon. The president acknowledged that small amounts of weapons were shipped to Iran but he says it was part of an 18-month secret operation aimed at renewing ties with Iran, not as ransom for hostages.

ST CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

PAM ACTIVIST RESIGNS AMID RUMORS OF NEW PARTY

FL112245 Bridgetown CANA in English 2041 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Nov 11, CANA -- Speculation about the formation of a new political party here has mounted with the resignation of a top activist of the ruling Peoples Action Movement (PAM).

Dr Allan Sommersall, in a letter circulated yesterday, said he could no longer support the PAM government of Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds, and pledged his backing for some soon-emerging able leaders who, he said, will unite the country and provide the type of government it needs. The government, reacting to Sommersall's resignation, said charges of incompetence and greed levelled against the government by the former PAM election candidate were designed as a springboard for launching a new party.

The statement questioned the accuracy of the ex-members' assessment of the local political scene, noting his absence from the country since 1974 until his brief return over the weekend.

Sommersall ran as a PAM candidate in the 1980 general elections against then Premier Lee Moore, leader of the opposition St Kitts Labour party. He lost the contest. If Dr Sommersall has been following the progress that is taking place in this country, he would be aware that the programme for which he campaigned so ardently in 1984 is going forward, the government said.

OPPOSITION PARTIES ANNOUNCE ELECTIONS BOYCOTT

FL141430 Bridgetown CANA in English 2151 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 13, CANA -- Five of Guyana's opposition political parties grouped in the so-called Patriotic Coalition for Democracy [PCD] today announced they will not contest December 8 municipal elections here. The PCD told newsmen it was boycotting the poll because the elections machinery was controlled by the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) from start to finish. PCD spokesman Llewelyn John contended that by fixing dates for nominations and the elections without meeting with the PCD for discussions the government has shown its contempt for opposition and public opinion, and its unwillingness to hold free and fair elections. John, a lawyer and former cabinet minister, said the door was, however, being left open for some of its demands to be met. These include the introduction of an independent elections commission to take control of the registration of voters, appointment of electoral officers, and the conduct of the elections.

The PCD is also seeking the exclusion of Army interference in the electoral process, the counting of ballots at the place of poll, and guarantees against eviction and molestation of PCD polling agents, John said. The main opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP), along with the Working People's Alliance (WPA), and the People's Democratic Labour Movement (PDLM) are among the six making up the PCD. The right-wing United Forces [UF], the lone opposition party not in the PCD, has not yet indicated whether it will participate in the election. The UF is led by attorney at law Fielden Singh.

HOYTE PRESENTS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS CANDIDATES

FL142104 Bridgetown CANA in English 2013 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 14, CANA -- Leader of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) President Desmond Hoyte today presented a list of 91 candidates to contest municipal elections here on December 8. According to the list, filed with Chief Elections Officer Ronald Jacobs, the PNC will field 28 candidates in the capital, Georgetown, 15 in the municipality of New Amsterdam, 12 in the town of Rose Hall and 18 in each of the municipalities of Linden and Corriverton. The country's five opposition parties, grouped together as the Patriotic Coalition for Democracy (PCD), have decided to boycott the election because government has not met certain requests. The PCD wanted government to allow international observer teams here to monitor elections, the counting of ballots at the place of polling, and the establishment of an independent elections commission.

The PNC launches its campaign on Sunday with a big rally in Georgetown, at which President Hoyte will be the main speaker. The candidates will be presented. Farmers, trade unionists, craftsmen, teachers, community workers, youth representatives, doctors and lawyers are among the PNC candidates. Asked for a comment on the boycott by the opposition, a spokesman in the office of the president said the five PCD parties may have found difficulty in fielding candidates. Hundreds of people turned up outside the Georgetown city hall to witness the presentation of the PNC list of candidates.

BRUNSWIJK ATTACKS FORCE EVACUATION OF ALBINA

PA141946 Paris AFP in Spanish 1923 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Paramaribo, 14 Nov (AFP) -- It was officially announced in this capital that the Surinamese authorities today began to evacuate 90 percent of the approximately 5,000 people of Albina and nearby areas because of the fear of new attacks by the rebels led by Ronnie Brunswijk.

Albina, which is located near the border with French Guiana on the Maroni estuary, has been the target of a number of guerrilla attacks in recent months.

The rebels destroyed the two bridges that link Albina by road with the rest of the country and they attacked the city's military post. The national airline company has also suspended flights to Albina. The people were placed aboard a ship headed for the capital. The people of Albina earn their living primarily from tourism and bauxite mining.

Brunswijk Rumored Injured

FL151157 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Authorities in Suriname said yesterday [14 November] that they were sending a vessel to evacuate residents of the eastern town of Albina following a series of clashes there between army troops and rebels.

The state-run SURINAME NEWS AGENCY denied rumors that Albina on Suriname's border with French Guiana was controlled by former Army Sergeant Ronnie Brunswijk who leads rebels who have been attacking military posts in towns since July.

The news agency quoted French Guiana as saying Brunswijk himself had been wounded but gave no details and there was no independent confirmation of that.